THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
N. D. THOMPSON, G. H. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Daily Copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Closing Sale,

(Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, Offices, Board of Trade Rooms, and corner of Irwin Street and Duquesne Way,

now open for business. Messages transmitted with dispatch.

Talk About

the improvements of the age, and the Telegraph and the Railroad, but do not overlook the labor of the Toyman. He collects his goods from all parts of the world, Germany and France, China, and the Islands of the Sea, are compelled to fill his store, and if you don't want to hear and visit them, go call and see for yourself, at Thompson's No. 240 Liberty street, rushes, Notions, Toys and Fancy Goods. Forty thousand dollars's worth on hand, for sale wholesale and retail.

Paper Sacks, Paper Sacks.

The best made Paper Sacks in the United States, for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour in small lots, of from one to fifty pounds, are manufactured and sold only by Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Elegant Holiday Gifts.

Richard E. Breed, No. 108 Wood street, is now offering a rare and splendid assortment of superb china, glass and Silver Ware, for the Table and Sideboard. His stock has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises the most desirable articles in his line that can be enumerated. Especial attention has been given to the demands of the Holiday season, and Richard E. Breed will be sure to find at his old established store a more varied and extensive assortment of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, than can be found at any other place in the city. Elegant Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Silver-plate I Ware, French, English, German and Italian Toilette Sets, Vases, Stoneware Trays, Cake Dishes, fine Table Cutlery, &c., etc. Call and examine.

Now is the Time

Invest in "Liming's Patent Stove Damper." See testimonial on Second page. Office, No. 11 Fifth street.

Skates, Skates.

The cheapest place for Skates in the city, at Brown & Graham's, 203 Liberty street.

Fine Clothing.

The Star of the West Clothing Hall, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, has the largest and finest stock of Gentlemens Suits, Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats in the city. It will be to your interest, if you want a good, cheap overcoat, to go and see them. You will also find here a magnificent stock of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. tf

Paper Sacks, Paper Sacks.

The best made Paper Sacks in the United States for putting up Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, in small lots, of from one to fifty pounds, are manufactured and sold only by Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Go to Chas. Abel & Co.'s

Drug Store, corner Wylie and Washington streets, for Holiday Presents. w8

For Pure Liquors

for Medicinal purposes, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Flour.

Wholesale Grocers and others who buy Flour in car loads, by making their purchases through us, can save their flour laid down here at first cost, with the advantage of selecting any of their grades from samples to be found in our office. We also keep a stock at Pittsburgh Elevator, and will transfer for reshipment without cost of drayage. Quackenbos & Co., 1 Liberty street, up stairs. 3t-eod

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the shore; it is perfectly pale and inodorous. Ask for Allard & Chesnell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. 4-eod1 son—d-We*

James Onslow,

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although absent, his old partner, James Paulson, attends business promptly, those having anything to attend to in either of the above cities had better see him ere he "flights to the South." He knows the ropes, as well as the 26th number. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Daily Commercial

IS FOR SALE

AT THE GLASS INTEREST.

Anguishing Condition of the Glass Trade—Proposed Suspension of Manufactures—Protection Needed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your Monday's issue, you spoke of the tariff and woolen interests," and the anxiety felt in regard to the report of the House Committee on that subject. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that several in the trade of the glass manufacturers in regard to their future operations, that on Thursday last eighteen flint and lime houses (including three from Wheeling) were represented in convention at Pittsburgh, James H. Lyon & Co., of this city, the discussion of the tariff question, It was stated that lamp chimneys were imported into the market three months ago, as low as thirty-three cents per dozen, that being ten cents per dozen less than the price of chimneys of the same quality, in this city at that time.

A committee of three were also appointed (to report at an adjourned meeting) to get the views of those not present, in regard to a general suspension of operations for four months. Hence one of the strong arms of the industrial interests of the West languishing, and perhaps to for a time paralyzed, for want of proper protection. Thirty furnaces (about three hundred pots), employing, directly and indirectly, about eighteen hundred men, women and children, paying to the United States Treasury the sum of one hundred thousand dollars per annum for internal revenue alone, and this only one such of the glass business, makes the subject, even properly considered, one of vast importance. Will Congress allow such an interest be neglected? Can the United States afford lose so much revenue? Can the American ngress refuse to the great loyal West the enlargement she so richly merits? We trust not.

R.

BIRMINGHAM, December 18, 1866.

DAMAGES FOR EXPULSION FROM A TRAIN.—the Richlandcounty, Ohio, Court of Common as, George W. Hank has recovered a verdict four hundred dollars from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, under the lowing circumstances: Major Hank, in traving from Mansfield to Crestline, failed to purase a ticket before entering the cars, the price which was fifty cents. The conductor, in collecting the fare, demanded seventy-five cents, which is the rate fixed by the Company between points when the passenger has no ticket. H. refused to pay five cents, whereupon the conductor rang the bell, the on stopped, and he was put off. Before leavthe cars Mr. H. offered, in the hearing of the sengers, to pay the eighty five cents demandbut the conductor told him that it was too e, and that he must get off, which he did, and s compelled to walk to Crestline, a distance four miles, for which he now receives $400, or 00 a mile for the distance.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—The sale of the nous Steel oil farm, on Monday last, for a vernment debt of $11,000, is one of the most iking instances of the reverses of fortune, s the Erie *Dispatch*, that has occurred in ne years. In 1864 this farm, when held in n W. Steele, was returning an income of 000 per day, and in the safe, kept by Mrs, Mcnock, who left him the property, was $16,000 gold and $10,000 in greenbacks. Steele and cum (Steele's partner) were famous names in l oil region, while their money lasted. Tohey Steele is impoverished and Wisconsin is serv- out a term of imprisonment for being concned in a brutal assault on an unoffending an. The descent of the "oil aristocracy" has n as rapid as was their acquisition of almost endless wealth. A history of the past three rs of their lives would read very much like romance, and show that "truth is stranger than fiction."

THE OHIO GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The late gold covery near Belleville, Ohio, on the Sandusk and Mansfield Railroad, is exciting much emotion. The Columbus Journal says: Mr. orge W. Dunlevy, a well known business n of Cincinnati, in company with a party New Yorkers, has recently instituted prospecting on a more extensive scale, with a flattering show of success. Gold is found in tiny ds almost pure, and also in nuggets in the ed. "Mining" experience has convinced parties named that gold, in paying quantie, can be found in that locality, and hard labor, patient research and economy is being organd to prosecute the gold hunting to a successful.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—e Central Club of the "Boys in Blue" of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, has received an imense number of responses from clubs of the "Boys in Blue" throughout the State, signifying their willingness to be present at General ary's inauguration, provided arrangements n be made for the issuing of excursion tickets at half fare. Letters have been addressed to e Presidents of the different railroads running to Harrisburg, asking the favor of the "Boys in Blue" that such excursion tickets be sold at the depots along such lines, and an early response from the companies is expected.

THE Omaha (Nebraska) *Herald* represents at 120 whites have recently been killed by the class in the Upper Missouri country. Emiant trains for Montana have suffered severeno trains escaping without losing men and ny. Many miners have also been killed. ral parties of soldiers are also attacked, and a stock driven away from the fort.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1866. NO. 87.

FIRST EDITION.

(2 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Personal Debate in the Senate

Mr. Trumbull and Garrett Davis Exchange Views.

Discussion of the Nebraska Bill

Publication of Congressional Debates

Additional Nominations by the President.

Proposed Increase of National Banking Capital.

Question of Contracting the Currency

Cabinet Opposed to the Suffrage Bill.

Congressional Excursion to New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial,
WASHINGTON, December 18, 1866.

The Senate.

The only thing interesting in the Senate proceedings to-day was a slight passage between Mr. Trumbull and Garrett Davis. Mr. Trumbull had introduced a petition for a radical reorganization of the State Government of Louisiana, and in presenting it had, contrary to the custom of the Senate, made a long speech in favor of the radical theory on this subject. What took place there, is best explained in the following report of the remarks which Mr. Trumbull's speech drew from Garrett Davis, and the rejoinder of Mr. Trumbull.

A Sarcastic Speech.

Mr. Davis—"I have but one word to say to the Senator from Illinois. He certainly has taken a very extraordinary occasion to deliver his speech in exposition of the merits of a petition. I presume the Honorable Senator intends it to reach the Legislature of Illinois, to influence a certain election there impending and shortly to come off, and I hope the Honorable Senator will succeed; I have read the names of the competitors of the Honorable Senator from his own party for his succession and I justly believe he is much the ablest and much the best man, which I ignore in any of the others, or all of them together, if they could all be made up into one mass. I therefore hope that the Honorable Senator, when that election comes off, will be re elected. I am satisfied he will bring more ability to the seat which he is to vacate on the third of March than any one that has been named, and I am equally satisfied that although the modicum of disinterested and unselfish patriotism he will bring will not be very large, it still will be immensely larger than any other can bring. I, therefore, trust the object for which he makes this speech will be successful, and that he will be re-elected." [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

An Angry Reply.

Mr. Trumbull, who had listened nervously to the above, jumped up when Mr. Davis was seated, and replied angrily:

Mr. President—I regret that the Senator from Kentucky cannot rise above personal considerations in the discussion of questions in this body. I thank him for his personal kindness to me, and hope to be upon terms of personal friendship with him while we are members occupying seats here. But I never myself have been guilty of indulging in a reflection upon the motives of Senators in their discharge of public duty here, and I am sorry that the Senator from Kentucky is cast in that mould that he supposes when a public question comes up in particular course here, it is done in reference to his future political prospects. I think, sir, if I know myself, I have been governed in my action here solely by a sense of public duty, and that there is nothing in my course to warrant the Senator from Kentucky in casting any such imputation upon me as making speeches for the purpose of reference to the future. Senator, he may be cast in a mould that would do that. I am not, and if my public course here, sir, is not such as to meet the approbation of my constituents, I will take the consequence of it. I have not shaped it, sir, in reference to securing the personal approbation of my constituents, further than the discharge of my public duty may give it, and the imputation of the Senator from Kentucky is wholly uncalled for."

An Explanation.

Mr. Trumbull took his seat in a very fidgety way. Mr. Davis got up and said: "I would just say a word in explanation to the Senator from Illinois, with the indulgence of the Senate. The Honorable Senator best knows, and he is the best judge, whether if he be animated by any desire to secure his re-election, he is animated by a disinterested motive. I leave the decision of the question with him. I have nothing more to say."

The Nebraska Bill.

The bill to admit Nebraska was debated all day without coming to a vote.

Publication of the Debates.

In the House the day was consumed on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and a general disposition manifested to dispense with the present system of the publication of the debates in the *Globe*, and to let the printing be done to the lowest bidder. No vote was taken, and the House adjourned without finishing the bill.

More Nominations Sent In.

The President sent to the Senate to-day an additional number of nominations made during the recess. A brief executive session was held, but nothing was done beyond the reference of the appointments to the appropriate committees.

Banking Capital.

Mr. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, contemplates introducing a bill in the House providing for the increase of the National banking capital to five hundred millions, as that the West and South may be fully supplied. The Banking Committees are, however, opposed to anything of the kind, and are committed against it in the bill which they have prepared.

Contraction.

The Ways and Means Committee are again pondering the question of contraction, the committee will be bound to report in favor of it to the House. His vote will decide it one way or the other.

The Cabinet.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all the members being present but Secretary Stanton. A formal interchange of views was had upon the Suffrage bill, and it was found that every member was against it.

Seeking Information.

There are an unusually large number of public men in Washington from all parts of the country engaged in obtaining the views of Congressmen on the question of reconstruction. It is probable that several of them will unite in an address to the South setting forth the situation here.

Political.

The Resident Republican Committee have engaged rooms in the Capitol, and will continue to distribute documents during the session, the same as if a political campaign were going on.

Secretary Stanton.

Some of the friends of Secretary Stanton are reviving the very old story of his resignation on January first, but no one here proposes to believe it until the official letter of resignation is made public by the President.

Excursion to New Orleans.

Thus far some thirty-five members have agreed to go on the railroad excursion to New Orleans during the holiday recess.

Thurlow Weed.

The President gave audience to-day to no outsiders but Thurlow Weed.

The Suffrage Bill.

In order to prevent the loss of the District Suffrage Bill through the disapproval of the President during the holiday recess, it has been decided by both Committees on Enrolled Bills, not to present it to him until after Congress reassembles.

The Northern Ohio Judgeship.

It seems to be certain that the President has finally decided to send to the Senate the name of Sherlock J. Andrews as Judge for the Northern Ohio District.

The Vacant Ohio Assessorship.

The Assessorship in the 18th Ohio District having been made vacant by death, candidates for the place are already on hand.

The New Orleans Riots.

The Speaker has had a difficult time in finding a General who will consent to be a member of the Special Committee on New Orleans riots. Mr. Dennison, of Pennsylvania, declined to-day, and Mr. Boyer of the same State was approached, making the fifth selection since the Committee was authorized.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial contest seems to have been transferred from Harrisburg to Washington. Governor Curtin was on the floor of the House to-day busily discussing it.

WASHINGTON, December 18.

DUTY OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Secretary McCulloch has issued an order stating that much irregularity and delay has prevailed among inspectors of steamboats in their returns to the supervising inspectors of their respective districts. He notifies them that this dereliction of duty renders them amenable to the law, and requires that any violation of the same shall be at once reported to departments.

REDUCTION OF PAY OF MEMBERS.

It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the bills introduced by Mr. Lawrence to reduce the pay and mileage of members of Congress, and have concluded not to recommend them, as the whole subject was passed upon by the constituents of the members in the last election.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have commenced a revision of the Internal Revenue laws, and will conclude their labors during the recess, so as to report a bill when Congress reassembles in January. It is believed that the rate of taxation will be materially reduced on many articles, and possibly on cotton.

CORRECTION.

The Washington telegram statement that Mr. Ashley's resolution looking to an impeachment of the President, passed the House, was erroneous, the vote to suspend the rules to permit its introduction not reaching two-thirds.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Quite a contest has been sprung upon the House in an effort to strike out of the general appropriation bill the large sum appropriated for publishing the debates of Congress in the *Daily Globe*. The effort, however, will fail. Mr. Hale, of New York, said if there was to be any change, he favored leaving all preparation to private enterprise. The Committee on Finance have agreed to take no vote on the bill until after the holidays.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

Postmaster General Randall favors the scheme of constructing and working telegraph lines as part of the postal facilities of the country. There is an evident disposition in Congress to take charge of the wires.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case is regarded as indicating that the Court will not favor extreme opinions on political questions.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL.

It is stated that a proposition will be made by a prominent member to increase the aggregate capital of National banks to $500,000,000, the object being to counteract the effect of Secretary McCulloch's contraction policy. Thad. Stevens is said to approve the scheme. He strongly advocates abolishing the tax on State bank notes.

CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following interesting letter has been received at the Department of State, dated Legation of the United States of America, Constantinople, November 18, 1866:

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I regret to be obliged to announce the unexpected return of cholera in Constantinople. It broke out a few days ago at Therapia, a neighboring village on the Bosporus, and out of twelve cases in that village, seven from this date eight have terminated fatally. Four cases and two deaths have occurred at the steerage of the Golden Horn, from whence it extended in the summer of 1865 over the whole city. One death or apoplexie or fou-fou (both chosen as reported from Greek. The disease at present threatens to take an epidemic form. It is undoubtedly of an epidemical nature, be very fatal, as the winter here is generally of a mild temperature, and much suffering from famine is consequently prevented. Should the great bulk of which live in miserable tenements, and especially those who are not provided with the necessaries of life. It is to be hoped we are not to witness a repetition of the horrors of 1865, when 50,000 people were swept off in six weeks by this scourge of humanity. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JAY MORRIS.

STATISTICAL.

A statistical return received at the Bureau of Statistics to-day from Government officials in New Mexico, was written entirely in Spanish, the writer being unable to speak or write the English language.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

Further official advices received from Europe increase in intensity the interest of the narrative of the pursuit of Surratt after his escape from Rome.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Statistical information received here shows a rapid increase in cotton and woolen manufactures in the Southern States. Georgia has now seventy-eight factories in operation, many of them of first class, and engaged in manufacturing calico as well as the coarser muslins and woolen goods. There are also many new establishments in the course of erection in Northern Mississippi.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has prohibited stenographers from taking notes of decisions as announced.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is generally admitted by the Republicans that Ashley's resolution to impeach the President will pass, and in that event it is said an effort will be made to prevent the trial by consulting the functions of his office pending the trial of charges that may be preferred against him.

MEMBERS GOING HOME.

Many members have left the city, and will not return until after the holidays. A quorum barely a quorum of the House present. There will be no legislation of any importance, therefore, until after the recess.

GUN SITE AGAINST ST. ARMAND.

The suit against St. Armand, at Bordeaux, is vigorously prosecuted. It will be remembered this person during the rebellion built two rams for the Confederate Government, which were never delivered to the agents of that Government, by the orders of the Emperor, instigated by Louis Napoleon, through fear of creating a difficulty with the United States. The attempt to recover the money paid St. Armand by the rebel Government, now that war no longer exists, the sum of 190,000 francs, has forced it a settle dispatch a few days since, but erroneously reported it at 1,000,000 francs, including the account of the legal expenses and preliminary to a judgment in favor of the United States.

AMERICAN VESSEL WRECKED.

Official information has been received from H. E. Peck, Esq., United States Minister resident at Hayti, of the coming ashore at Borgene, about twenty miles west of Cape Haytien, on the 11th inst., of the American brig Sailed with timber, and in a dismasted and abandoned condition. There were no indications as to the time of the disaster or the fate of the crew at the time of the vessel. Her place of hail was shown by the word Norfolk on her counter. She was with the cargo, will be sold, and the proceeds held by the Government subject to the claim of parties interested.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A rumor is current that the Senate District Committee propose reporting a bill providing that there shall be no exclusion of children from the public schools of the District of Columbia, on account of race or color.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned Egisto Delaborne, convicted at the February term of the United States District Court of New Jersey for having in his possession counterfeit United States notes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Since the conviction of Delaborne facts have come to the knowledge of the jury and District Attorney, showing that Delaborne was the victim of a conspiracy, and innocent of the charge. The President has also ordered the pardon and remission of the fine of Bill Divant, convicted at the last fall term of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000, and to stand one hour in the pillory. He was tried on a charge of smuggling. The pardon is granted on the assurance of the District Attorney, and many other respectable citizens.

INCREASE OF PENSION.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided upon an application for an increase of pension where the disability for which such increase is claimed is not at the time such as would entitle the claimant thereto, cannot be allowed. The Secretary says when the disability on which is based the claim for an increase of pension is prospective, it does not come within the limits of the law.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $467,681.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received at the General Land Office shows the disposal of over 47,000 acres of the public lands at the East Claire, Wisconsin, office for the month of November. Other public lands in Wisconsin are being located and settled pretty rapidly.

THE FENIANS.

Address from James Gibbons.

Large Meeting in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, December 18.—James Gibbons, President of the Fenian Senate, issued an address to the Brotherhood on behalf of the soldiers. He invokes the Irish people of the country to rend well officials in the present crisis, the same as if a political campaign were going on.

Secretary Stanton.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—The Fenian meeting last night was very large and enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Senators Morrison and Fitzgerald. President Roberts was not present.

SWEENSBURG, December 18.—In Court this morning Thomas Madden was placed at the bar. Mr. Nevills asked Lavin if this was the party of quality, to that he might challenge the array of the grand jury and have the indictment quashed, assuming that the jury was illegally formed, and that it did not comply with the provisions of the law. The Judge decided that the Court till to-morrow to consider the point.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Two Railroad Accidents—No one Killed.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—The five o'clock passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which left this city this morning, jumped a switch at Buck Lodge, about thirty-six miles from this city, by which three passenger coaches were thrown from the track and into a ditch, the engine and baggage car remaining on the track. No one was killed, and but two persons were seriously injured, though quite a number sustained painful cuts and bruises. Amongst these were S. A. Griffith, of Texas; Mrs. Boig, Miss M. Miller, of Louisville; C. Gaianish, of New York; Mr. Krusnard, of St. Louis; Mr. Rosenbaum, of Cincinnati, and Captain Elkin, of Louisville, the passenger train on the Nashville and Decatur railroad met with a mishap this morning. The track spread at a point between Carter's creek and Duck's mill. Three of the cars were overturned and badly damaged, though fortunately none of the passengers were severely hurt. They were brought on to Nashville on another train.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Among the accidents on the Nashville train, A. Glamish, of New York, is reported killed; J. F. Goring and C. F. Shaffer, of Cincinnati, badly injured by the upsetting of the stove. The injured passengers are well cared for at Nashville and Bowling Green.

The Decatur and Nashville train ran off the track thirty-five miles south of Nashville. The train was completely smashed and several passengers badly injured.

Two trains ran off the Lebanon Branch Railroad, killing a large number of hogs and injuring several drovers.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—A committee of citizens have been appointed to take the necessary measures to defend the rights and interests of the city before Congress. A committee is about meeting here to investigate the July riots.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE STEEL CONTROVERSY.

A severe struggle is now going on in regard to the proposed tariff on imported steel, between the foreign and domestic manufacturers. The question is simply one of life or death to this important branch of American industry, as may be readily seen, by reference to the exhibit made to the United States Revenue Commission in 1865, of the respective cost of manufacture in England and in this country.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, and was postponed in the Senate last session, provides for rates of duty on imported steel, which, *with the present premium on gold*, would barely enable the American Steel mills to compete with their foreign rivals on equal terms. Since the adjournment of Congress, the importers have resorted to the most extraordinary efforts, and used all the appliances within their reach to defeat the House bill at the present session.

Amongst other ingenious devices to this end, a circular has been prepared and sent to the manufacturers of steel goods, *but without any signature*, urging upon them the importance of decided and energetic movements against the proposed measure, claiming that the advance on the duty will be prohibitory, and that an article of such prime necessity should not be subjected to the obnoxious and oppressive duty provided in Mr. Morrill's bill.

It requires very little sagacity to determine the source of this *disinterested* document.

Attached to the circular is a memorial to Congress, prepared by these obliging English importers of steel, for signature by our American consumers, setting forth the grounds of opposition, and furnishing a tabular statement to show the comparative percentage of duty, before and during the war, as well as the proposed rates.

The reasons given are numbered consecutively 1 to 7, and we propose to answer them in their order.

"1st. That the proposed duty is excessive, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent. advance on the already high rates of duty, and from 100 to 500 per cent. advance on the rates existing before the war."

REPLY.—The duties on Steel were advanced in 1861 to a bare revenue standard, and were not then regarded as in any sense protective. They were so regarded when the Secretary of the Foreign and American Steel Manufacturers before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, as a compromise and as being well adapted to the existing state of the iron manufacture in this country. A small increase was allowed in 1862 to compensate in part for the domestic tax then first levied. Always before 1861 steel was largely imported practically as a bounty, being admitted at about half the revenue rate, there being no American cast steel of the better quality made until 1859, when its manufacture in this country became an assured success. By comparing the tabular statement of the importers for 1865, when 50,000 people were swept off in six weeks by this scourge of humanity. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JAY MORRIS.

STATISTICAL.

A statistical return received at the Bureau of Statistics to-day from Government officials in New Mexico, was written entirely in Spanish, the writer being unable to speak or write the English language.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

Further official advices received from Europe increase in intensity the interest of the narrative of the pursuit of Surratt after his escape from Rome.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Statistical information received here shows a rapid increase in cotton and woolen manufactures in the Southern States. Georgia has now seventy-eight factories in operation, many of them of first class, and engaged in manufacturing calico as well as the coarser muslins and woolen goods. There are also many new establishments in the course of erection in Northern Mississippi.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has prohibited stenographers from taking notes of decisions as announced.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is generally admitted by the Republicans that Ashley's resolution to impeach the President will pass, and in that event it is said an effort will be made to prevent the trial by consulting the functions of his office pending the trial of charges that may be preferred against him.

MEMBERS GOING HOME.

Many members have left the city, and will not return until after the holidays. A quorum barely a quorum of the House present. There will be no legislation of any importance, therefore, until after the recess.

GUN SITE AGAINST ST. ARMAND.

The suit against St. Armand, at Bordeaux, is vigorously prosecuted. It will be remembered this person during the rebellion built two rams for the Confederate Government, which were never delivered to the agents of that Government, by the orders of the Emperor, instigated by Louis Napoleon, through fear of creating a difficulty with the United States. The attempt to recover the money paid St. Armand by the rebel Government, now that war no longer exists, the sum of 190,000 francs, has forced it a settle dispatch a few days since, but erroneously reported it at 1,000,000 francs, including the account of the legal expenses and preliminary to a judgment in favor of the United States.

AMERICAN VESSEL WRECKED.

Official information has been received from H. E. Peck, Esq., United States Minister resident at Hayti, of the coming ashore at Borgene, about twenty miles west of Cape Haytien, on the 11th inst., of the American brig Sailed with timber, and in a dismasted and abandoned condition. There were no indications as to the time of the disaster or the fate of the crew at the time of the vessel. Her place of hail was shown by the word Norfolk on her counter. She was with the cargo, will be sold, and the proceeds held by the Government subject to the claim of parties interested.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A rumor is current that the Senate District Committee propose reporting a bill providing that there shall be no exclusion of children from the public schools of the District of Columbia, on account of race or color.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned Egisto Delaborne, convicted at the February term of the United States District Court of New Jersey for having in his possession counterfeit United States notes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Since the conviction of Delaborne facts have come to the knowledge of the jury and District Attorney, showing that Delaborne was the victim of a conspiracy, and innocent of the charge. The President has also ordered the pardon and remission of the fine of Bill Divant, convicted at the last fall term of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000, and to stand one hour in the pillory. He was tried on a charge of smuggling. The pardon is granted on the assurance of the District Attorney, and many other respectable citizens.

INCREASE OF PENSION.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided upon an application for an increase of pension where the disability for which such increase is claimed is not at the time such as would entitle the claimant thereto, cannot be allowed. The Secretary says when the disability on which is based the claim for an increase of pension is prospective, it does not come within the limits of the law.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $467,681.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received at the General Land Office shows the disposal of over 47,000 acres of the public lands at the East Claire, Wisconsin, office for the month of November. Other public lands in Wisconsin are being located and settled pretty rapidly.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE STEEL CONTROVERSY.

A severe struggle is now going on in regard to the proposed tariff on imported steel, between the foreign and domestic manufacturers. The question is simply one of life or death to this important branch of American industry, as may be readily seen, by reference to the exhibit made to the United States Revenue Commission in 1865, of the respective cost of manufacture in England and in this country.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives, and was postponed in the Senate last session, provides for rates of duty on imported steel, which, *with the present premium on gold*, would barely enable the American Steel mills to compete with their foreign rivals on equal terms. Since the adjournment of Congress, the importers have resorted to the most extraordinary efforts, and used all the appliances within their reach to defeat the House bill at the present session.

Amongst other ingenious devices to this end, a circular has been prepared and sent to the manufacturers of steel goods, *but without any signature*, urging upon them the importance of decided and energetic movements against the proposed measure, claiming that the advance on the duty will be prohibitory, and that an article of such prime necessity should not be subjected to the obnoxious and oppressive duty provided in Mr. Morrill's bill.

It requires very little sagacity to determine the source of this *disinterested* document.

Attached to the circular is a memorial to Congress, prepared by these obliging English importers of steel, for signature by our American consumers, setting forth the grounds of opposition, and furnishing a tabular statement to show the comparative percentage of duty, before and during the war, as well as the proposed rates.

The reasons given are numbered consecutively 1 to 7, and we propose to answer them in their order.

"1st. That the proposed duty is excessive, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent. advance on the already high rates of duty, and from 100 to 500 per cent. advance on the rates existing before the war."

REPLY.—The duties on Steel were advanced in 1861 to a bare revenue standard, and were not then regarded as in any sense protective. They were so regarded when the Secretary of the Foreign and American Steel Manufacturers before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, as a compromise and as being well adapted to the existing state of the iron manufacture in this country. A small increase was allowed in 1862 to compensate in part for the domestic tax then first levied. Always before 1861 steel was largely imported practically as a bounty, being admitted at about half the revenue rate, there being no American cast steel of the better quality made until 1859, when its manufacture in this country became an assured success. By comparing the tabular statement of the importers for 1865, when 50,000 people were swept off in six weeks by this scourge of humanity. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. JAY MORRIS.

STATISTICAL.

A statistical return received at the Bureau of Statistics to-day from Government officials in New Mexico, was written entirely in Spanish, the writer being unable to speak or write the English language.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

Further official advices received from Europe increase in intensity the interest of the narrative of the pursuit of Surratt after his escape from Rome.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Statistical information received here shows a rapid increase in cotton and woolen manufactures in the Southern States. Georgia has now seventy-eight factories in operation, many of them of first class, and engaged in manufacturing calico as well as the coarser muslins and woolen goods. There are also many new establishments in the course of erection in Northern Mississippi.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has prohibited stenographers from taking notes of decisions as announced.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is generally admitted by the Republicans that Ashley's resolution to impeach the President will pass, and in that event it is said an effort will be made to prevent the trial by consulting the functions of his office pending the trial of charges that may be preferred against him.

MEMBERS GOING HOME.

Many members have left the city, and will not return until after the holidays. A quorum barely a quorum of the House present. There will be no legislation of any importance, therefore, until after the recess.

GUN SITE AGAINST ST. ARMAND.

The suit against St. Armand, at Bordeaux, is vigorously prosecuted. It will be remembered this person during the rebellion built two rams for the Confederate Government, which were never delivered to the agents of that Government, by the orders of the Emperor, instigated by Louis Napoleon, through fear of creating a difficulty with the United States. The attempt to recover the money paid St. Armand by the rebel Government, now that war no longer exists, the sum of 190,000 francs, has forced it a settle dispatch a few days since, but erroneously reported it at 1,000,000 francs, including the account of the legal expenses and preliminary to a judgment in favor of the United States.

AMERICAN VESSEL WRECKED.

Official information has been received from H. E. Peck, Esq., United States Minister resident at Hayti, of the coming ashore at Borgene, about twenty miles west of Cape Haytien, on the 11th inst., of the American brig Sailed with timber, and in a dismasted and abandoned condition. There were no indications as to the time of the disaster or the fate of the crew at the time of the vessel. Her place of hail was shown by the word Norfolk on her counter. She was with the cargo, will be sold, and the proceeds held by the Government subject to the claim of parties interested.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A rumor is current that the Senate District Committee propose reporting a bill providing that there shall be no exclusion of children from the public schools of the District of Columbia, on account of race or color.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned Egisto Delaborne, convicted at the February term of the United States District Court of New Jersey for having in his possession counterfeit United States notes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Since the conviction of Delaborne facts have come to the knowledge of the jury and District Attorney, showing that Delaborne was the victim of a conspiracy, and innocent of the charge. The President has also ordered the pardon and remission of the fine of Bill Divant, convicted at the last fall term of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000, and to stand one hour in the pillory. He was tried on a charge of smuggling. The pardon is granted on the assurance of the District Attorney, and many other respectable citizens.

INCREASE OF PENSION.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided upon an application for an increase of pension where the disability for which such increase is claimed is not at the time such as would entitle the claimant thereto, cannot be allowed. The Secretary says when the disability on which is based the claim for an increase of pension is prospective, it does not come within the limits of the law.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $467,681.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received at the General Land Office shows the disposal of over 47,000 acres of the public lands at the East Claire, Wisconsin, office for the month of November. Other public lands in Wisconsin are being located and settled pretty rapidly.

A single example of proof will suffice. Take for instance, Eagle German Sheet, now paying 2½ cents per pound duty. If this is forty three per cent. *ad valorem* it would make the importation cost before the war 2 100 cents—42 per cent. *ad valorem* is about 65-100 cent or ⅔ cent per pound duty at that time. The proposed duty of 3½ cents per pound, therefore, is 460 per cent and not 686 per cent advance, as claimed.

Table Annexed to the Memorial of the Advocates of Low Duties.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL.	Duty before the war, per lb.	Per cent. imported.	Duty proposed.	Per cent. proposed.	Cost per invoice at the time of importation.	Actual cost with duty added.	Proposed duty added.	Per cent. proposed.
Ex. Cast Steel	4	p c	8	p c	12 p c	34	2	p c
Best Cast and Double Shear Steel	3	p c	6	p c	12 p c	36	2	p c
Second quality Cast and Single Steel	2½	p c	5	p c	12 p c	42	2	p c
Best Blister Steel	2	p c	4	p c	12 p c	48	2	p c
Second quality Blister Steel	1½	p c	3	p c	12 p c	54	2	p c
Round Machinery Steel	1½	p c	3	p c	12 p c	47	2	p c
Best German Steel	2½	p c	5	p c	12 p c	43	2	p c
Eagle German Steel	1½	p c	3	p c	12 p c	66	2	p c
Third Quality Spring Steel	1½	p c	3	p c	12 p c	48	2	p c

Table of cost based on the above, with actual duties before the war, present duties, and proposed duties, and advance on present duty per cent.

	Cost per invoice at N. Y.	Duty Before the war, per lb.	Duty Before the war, ad valorem.	Actual cost with duty added.	Proposed Duty, per lb.	Proposed Duty, ad valorem.	Actual cost with duty added.	Advance on present duty per cent.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT,

On Saturday Morning, Dec. 22

WILL BE ISSUED

THE COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS,

CONTAINING

Eight Pages Choice Christmas Reading

SPECIALLY PREPARED.

STORIES IN PROSE AND VERSE.

A Limited Number of Advertisements Will be Received at 10 Cts. a Line.

To Commercial Subscribers Free—To Others 3 Cts. a Copy, or $2 a Hundred.

OUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

It will be issued on Saturday, the 22d—not the 29th, as stated yesterday. It will contain a number of Tales and Poems, specially prepared, and a large edition will be printed. Advertisers will perceive the opportunity for getting before the public.

CORRESPONDENTS should bear in mind that it is a rule not to publish anonymous communications. The reason why a responsible name should accompany articles designed for publication must be obvious. While such a name will not necessarily insure publication, the absence thereof will insure rejection.

MR. THURLOW WEED has been admitted a member of the Manhattan Club, one of the Democratic hubs of New York—which fact, the *citizen* thinks, indicates that the *separation* of Mr. WEED from the Republican party is final." It is to be hoped that this inference is the correct one.

THAT MR. RAYMOND, in the New York *Times*, should be found supporting Mr. STEVENS's North Carolina bill as a proposition that could not "be more generous or more conservative," answers to one of those oddities in the swift current of politics that quite confounds one and impels him to ask—what next? The *Times* defends the bill and Mr. STEVENS—the one as containing not a single characteristic which may be justly called ferocious; the other as conservative and forbearing!

THE GLASS INTERES'—ITS DEPRESSED CONDITION.

Elsewhere will be found a communication in relation to the present depressed condition of the glass interest in this section, which has a melancholy interest for the people of Allegheny county, the center of that interest in the United States. It is a home argument, as to the imperative necessity of increasing the present tariff rates upon all leading articles of American production, which our people can both understand and feel.

In a recent editorial we referred to the distress caused at the East by the suspension of woolen factories, but our correspondent shows that there is occasion enough for sympathy at home. In our own midst, 1,800 men employed in only one branch of the glass business are threatened with idleness—another name for poverty, because the Government blindly allows foreign glass to be imported and sold in our market at a less price than it can be manufactured for here, with all our experience and facilities.

We need not refer to what our correspondent says in regard to the loss of internal revenue from the stopping of thirty furnaces. And unless Congress shall promptly pass the Tariff bill which went through the House last July and was killed in the Senate, or furnish some adequate measure of relief, we know what will soon be the general condition of our 1200 manufacturing establishments, their 25,000 employees, and annual production of $60,000,000. The annual glass production here has been about $8,600,000, paying $180,000 monthly wages. The way in which it is being affected by the unnatural terms, it can in fairness be said, must happen to the industries of the whole country, if a remedy is not quickly applied.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL POWER.

The foreign policy of the United States has been in the past eminently wise, courteous and just. The earnest counsels of WASHINGTON on this as on others, have undoubtedly had a most salutary influence, in keeping us from alliances and interferences with other nations that might involve us in their political difficulties. And, although those counsels were suggested by and adapted specially to the weak and youthful period of our national life, yet they are not to be thrown aside as obsolete and inappropriate, in the maturity and vigor to which we have attained in the present day. On the contrary, we should, as a steady and friendly advice of the Father of his country, become entangled in the meshes of European politics, it will be a course not dictated by necessity nor approved by the wisdom of true patriotism. Our real independence embraces freedom from the occasions of such entanglement.

It sometimes happens with nations as with individuals, that the physical gets the ascendency over the natural and moral, and suggests measures, in view of power, without much reference to the right or wrong involved in them. The character that this predominance of conscious strength over considerations of right, gives to an individual is not less repulsive, than the character it would give to a nation. It is one which we as a nation have no occasion to admire or to covet. In the affairs of our own country, we have an ample field for the exercise of our wisdom and strength. It was the great error of the secondary period of the French revolution, to embrace too extensive a work of influence and control among the nations. With reference to ourselves, it cannot but be seen that there is abroad a sort of expectation that we will now show our admitted power, in extending the sphere of our political influence, and it seems, in a measure, to be taken for granted that because we can assume the bullying attitude we shall inevitably do it. This we apprehend, will prove, like many an unfavorable expectation before, entirely gratuitous and mistaken. The great Republic is satisfied with being respected among nations, without being feared, as justice rather than force dictates her policy and regulates her intercourse and transactions with them.

It is unquestionably a help to the maintenance of peaceful and advantageous relations with the rest of the world, that we have the prestige of power, as it receives attention and adjustment to all just demands. But this benefit would be lost or endangered, if the consciousness of power were to suggest arbitrary and unjust pretensions, or to degenerate into a captious pugnacity that would insure only hatred or contempt. Our late history has demonstrated the immense capability of the Nation for arraying and directing physical force. This has had, and is still exerting its effect on other nations—an effect too valuable to be impaired by boastful pretensions, or by dictatorial interferences with the affairs of others. The counsel of WASHINGTON should be sufficient to repress this, in the speech and tone of the great body of the people, as it has in public policy. And the firm foundations of our independence—never firmer than now—will warrant this dignified and peaceful assurance. No nation ever had a better opportunity for standing firm to what is right, without yielding anything to mere expediency, or attempting anything through mere pride of power.

FEMALE CLERKS.

The question of dispensing entirely with female as clerks in the Department offices at Washington, is under consideration by the constituted authorities. Whether this discharge of all the female clerks is advisable and right, or otherwise, is a proper subject of consideration undoubtedly. That the measure, if decided on and carried out, would be very severe on many worthy and competent persons, is equally plain. Whatever other reasons there may be in favor of the measure, there are two which we cannot see any force in. The first is, that there are occasional cases of incompetency or inattention to duty among them. It is easy to see how this may very properly require the removal of those implicated in the delinquency, but why should it affect the employment of the industrious and competent? The other reason is, that the application for places are numerous, and the decision on them difficult and perplexing, to escape from which it is proposed to exclude all now employed, and to introduce an entirely new arrangement. But these reasons would apply as well to the corps of male clerks as to the females, but they have no proper force, in reference to either, beyond individual cases.

The female clerks have not, it is true, been soldiers, but many of them have lost husbands, fathers or brothers on whom they depended for subsistence. And it is affirmed that they, on the average, do as much work and do it as well as those of the sex, although their pay is but $900, while that of males, in the same Department and the same kind of work, is from $1,200 to $1,800. If they are willing—they are both willing and anxious—to serve in the offices of Government for this moderate compensation, and actually do serve faithfully, their deprivation of the privilege of thus earning a livelihood would seem to be unduly severe, unless there be some reasons more substantial and sound than those to which we have referred.

We have seen an attempt made to ridicule the idea of passing any part of the national debt to posterity for payment. But it is evidently the most rational course to pursue. We take some credit for having been among the first to exhibit it in this light. It is only the policy that has always been pursued in such cases, both by States and corporations. Canal debts and railroad debts are contracted in the construction of works, which are not expected to be paid for many years. The necessity in the present case is suggestive of the same course. A steady and moderate reduction of the principal and a prompt payment of interest on current loans, is the true policy. This embraces, of course, the adjustment of taxes to this definite limitation.

THE pelting of sleighriding parties with snow-balls, by the street boys, is one of the peculiarities of our city, which might be dispensed with, without detriment to our fame for civilization and order. We are not sure that our policemen agree with us in this opinion. The short and rare opportunities for enjoying this pleasant style of locomotion ought not to be disturbed by this ill-mannered annoyance. Will the police see that it is stopped?

ALTHOUGH but eleven votes were cast in the North Carolina Legislature for the Amendment, it is asserted that there are thirty-six to forty members of the Legislature who are thoroughly loyal and look to Congress to supply the terms of restoration, but who do not think the Amendment goes far enough in excluding rebels, while it excludes those who were forced into the rebellion in spite of themselves. The number of loyal men in the State is put at thirty or forty thousand.

LITERARY.

While waiting for the rest of Mr. Froude's history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the first two volumes of which have just been published, we are favored by a Frenchman, Mons. L. M. Darigand, with the "Histoire d'Elizabeth d'Angleterre," which is readable and entertaining, though often inaccurate in small matters. His book almost seems written to illustrate the motto of Catherine II. that it bears on its title page: "Vierge, non; femme, peut-etre; reine et grande reine assurement." The curious mistakes of spelling proper names that are met with on every page make us wonder why it is that French writers, who are so careful about the finish of their style, are so uniformly inaccurate in their use of English words. Do they never correct their own proof, or do they never take the trouble to verify a word? Here we have, among many others, Stripps, Witaker, Trokmorton, Velverton, Markam, Davers, and Hatway, which last is M. Dargaud's way of representing the maiden name of Shakespeare's wife.

Notwithstanding all the opposition of the Messrs. Hogg, Miss Bradon's new magazine, "The Belgravia," has been fairly launched upon the sea of popular favor. Charles Keene, the greatest of modern artists on wood, draws for it, and Charles Reade is to be associate editor. This latter arrangement will not, we imagine, last long. Reade never could agree with any one with whom he was associated yet, and we doubt very much whether he will get along amicably with the self-willed author of Lady Audley's Secret.

There are three hundred and twenty-seven newspapers, periodicals and magazines published in the New England States, the forty-three journals in Maine, twenty-one are Republican and nine are Democratic. The others are neutral, independent, religious, agricultural, literary, commercial. The exact figures of the other States is as follows: Republican journals in New Hampshire, fifteen; Democratic journals, two; other journals, twenty. Republican journals in Vermont, twenty-seven; Democratic, six; others, ten. Massachusetts except Boston; Republican journals, sixty-one; Democratic, nine; Conservative, one, (the Chelsea *Bulletin*;) other journals, fourteen. Rhode Island, Republican journals, five; Democratic, one, (the Providence *Post*;) neutral, seven; others, three. Connecticut, Republican journals, twenty-one; Democratic, ten; all others, seven.

Petty gossip about the last century is not so attractive as it was a few years ago. Thackeray served up literary dishes of chat, concerning men and events of that period, so exquisitely cooked and of such delightful flavor as to have destroyed our taste for efforts in the same line made by coarser caterers. Still there is always a market for scandal, and that retailed by Mr. J. Heneage Jesse in his "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George the Third," will no doubt find a ready consumption. The personal history of the king was more romantic than many persons think it. The stupid obstinacy and insanity of his later life have made men almost forget the little episodes with Hannah Lightfoot and Lady Sarah Lennox. The many private and hitherto unpublished letters of the king add a substantial value to the book of Mr. Jesse, as they are generally well written. Among the private papers few are more interesting than Queen Charlotte's own account of her journey from Mecklenburg to St. James's, her reception there and her wedding. Lady Sarah Lennox was one of the bridesmaids. The king kept his countenance very well until the passage of the service was read which invokes a blessing like that bestowed on Abraham and Sarah, when his Majesty's self-possession forsook him, and his uneasiness was perceptible to every one.

The historical mania of the age—and we are not sure but we must regard it as an amiable and useful one—is to set right with the present generation great persons who have labored for centuries under the worst of characters. Mr. Hepworth Dixon did it for Richard the Third, Mr. Froude for Henry he Eighth, and now Dr. Ascott Hahr vindicates Antony and Cleopatra, White-washes Tiberius and apologizes for Messalina. He declares that the two latter were victims of Agrippina's malice. For this last named Roman matron he has not many good words. In his book, entitled "Agrippina, Nero's Mother," he is, to speak mildly, rather severe upon her.

How Rum is Made.

We have duly chronicled the raid on the New York whisky stills. It now appears that some twenty distilleries of rum have also been seized. The public-spirited proprietors of these places were apparently risking their fortunes in the manufacture of liquor at a rapid rate. This is shown by the following figures:

One hundred gallons of molasses at 70 cents would cost	$70
The tax on sixty gallons of rum, the yield of one hundred gallons of molasses, at $2 a gall	120
For incidental expenses of manufacture, fuel, labor, &c	12
Cost of the sixty gallons of rum	$202
Sixty gallons at $4 50 market price, would be	26
Apparent loss of the distillers on every sixty gallons of rum made	$176

The Government cruelly refuses to allow these men to ruin themselves for the benefit of the thirsty, and actually insinuates that they have been defrauding the revenue by not paying any taxes.

We are naturalizing the fashionable sports and luxurious vices of the Old World, especially the racing business, in all its forms of jockey club, betting ring, &c. And we shall soon realize the same experiences which have followed this form of gambling sport in England. The connection of the aristocracy with the "Derby," and similar amusements, has always lowered it. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled by it. The case of the Duke of Hamilton, who has incurred three years and a clean $70,000 a year, and now an insolvent, is only one of the many examples that might be cited, of the ruin occasioned by jockey sports.

A COMMITTEE of the South Carolina Legislature recently reported to that august body that it would be "undignified" to entertain the suggestion for a National Convention, to consider the question of reconstruction. In view of the temper shown by Southern Legislatures, their prejudices or pride should no longer be respected. Let Congress ascertain what is necessary for the good of the nation, and push it through.

THE rumor that the Democracy of Michigan were about to declare in favor of negro suffrage, is denied by the Detroit *Free Press*, which declares the doctrine of negro suffrage, so far as it embraces its imposition or enforcement on other States, is a most impudent and unconstitutional doctrine.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: As the Constitutional Amendment is rejected in the several Southern States, delegations are sent here to explain why they have done so. It is a curious fact that what were considered the governing class are now more ready to adopt measures presented by the North than those who are usually called "poor whites." The gentlemen of the unrepentant States say their people are not educated up to the proper point yet. They must for the present yield to the pressure of Southern men with unlimited limbs, &c.

PERSONAL.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop (O'Connor) formerly of Pittsburgh, was to deliver a lecture against the "Ritualists" of the Episcopal persuasion, at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening. The "Ritualists" seem to be catching it, but they don't mind it much.

—Rev. Peter S. Chauncey, D. D., Rector of St. James's Hamilton Square, New York, (son of Commodore Chauncy,) died Tuesday evening, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He leaves six children.

—The funeral of Paul Drayton, most Worshipful Past National Grand Master of the Colored Masonic Fraternity of the United States, took place from Zion M. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon. Twenty-three lodges were represented from New York and Brooklyn, and delegates were in attendance from more than half the States in the Union. The deceased was in every respect a worthy representative of the colored population of the United States, and was indefatigable in his efforts for their elevation and improvement. He was probably better known throughout the country than any man of his race. At the time of his death, which occurred in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, the 8th inst., he was on a mission to South Carolina to organize Masonic lodges among the colored people of the State. His age was 65 years.

—There was quite an interesting marriage affair among the American fashionables at Paris recently. The parties most directly interested were Mr. Charles G. Way, only son of Mr. Samuel A. Way, the Boston banker, and Miss Lottie E. Fobes, a beautiful young brunette, daughter of Edwin Fobes, Esq., of Roxbury, Massachusetts. The bride, who was dressed in a rich white silk and long lace veil, with a wreath of orange blossoms, contrasting finely with her luxuriant hair, was supported by Mrs. Samuel A. Way and Miss Abbie H. Beal. The bride was given away by the United States Minister, Mr. Bigelow. After the ceremony the witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, and a considerable party of the *elite* of American society in Paris, with representations from the principal banking firms, assembled in the elegant rooms of Mr. Way, at the Grand Hotel, where a table was spread with choice wines and rich cake—and in the former of which the health of the bride and bridegroom, proposed by His Excellency Mr. Bigelow, and accompanied with a few eloquent and humorous remarks, was drunk by the company.

—Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, has retired from his duties and will embark in a few days in a sailing ship for this country. Mr. Helper has been Consul at the above named port for the past five years, during which he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of Americans and others with whom he had business.

—A Brownsville, Texas, paper describes the recent meeting between Cortinas and Canales as follows: "Canales embraced everybody except Cortinas. He advanced and offered his hand —Canales, regardless of the price of mercurial ointment, clutched the proffered palm. They embraced, then shook hands—embraced again, and again shook hands—they reiterated the repetition and repeated the reiteration, until their sides and shoulders ached. It was a melting scene, and drew tears—in a horn."

—The servants of the palace tell many amusing stories regarding the queer doings of the Emperor Napoleon when the morose fit is upon him. They say that, in his room, he arranges things to suit himself—hangs his engravings and family portraits, places the furniture, and piles away his letters and papers. So long as he is, in his way, cheerful, he seems satisfied with the disposal of the rooms; but, during "the dark days," he takes down the pictures, moves the furniture and the books, all the while grumbling and growling at himself. On these occasions the *maitre d'hotel* of the palace is in despair. The dinners are always "detestable," the wines "sour"—in short, the great "Cesar" is as fretful and whimsical in his ways as the most petted and spoiled girl.

—Major General Thomas, presented with a gold medal at Nashville on Saturday, which was voted by the State of Tennessee, was born in Southampton county, Va., July, 1806. He graduated at West Point in 1840 and in 1861 succeeded to the position formerly held by General Lee in the regular army—that of Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry. In 1863 he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship in that army; and after his victory at Nashville to a Major Generalship. When he fought the battle of Mill Spring, early in 1862, he commanded a corps of Buell's army, and retained command of the same corps under Rosecrans. Our readers will remember the new hopes awakened by the victories gained by Garfield and Thomas at Middle Creek and at Mill Spring, which were so soon followed by the captures of Forts Henry and Donelson and of New Orleans. In one respect General Thomas has been more fortunate than our other great Generals. He has never suffered a defeat on the field. His crowning victory was gained at Nashville December 15, 1864.

—The Radicals of the city of Marbury, formerly of Electoral Hesse, now Prussian, propose to unite on Col. Frederick Hecker, of St. Louis, Missouri, and a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, as their member for the North German Parliament, to assemble in February at Berlin. There is no restriction as to residence, for such membership. Mr. Hecker has been for twelve years a naturalized citizen of the United States; that he has proven his full appreciation of the duties of such citizenship by early organizing a regiment for the United States cause, it must be taken for granted that his military, political professions and past career have found general recognition among the Liberal party of Germany. But we doubt whether, even if elected, he would accept. At any rate the honor of being spoken of for the post must be gratifying to him.

—Carlotta, sister of **Adelina Patti**, sang recently in a concert at Paris, at the private residence of Rue Tarquet. A brilliant audience, composed of notabilities of the fashionable and musical world, were invited to hear this new cantatrice. Among them was Prince Napoleon, the Prince, the deputy, Baron Jesse de Rothschild, and others. The general opinion on Carlotta was that her voice was inferior to that of her sister; still, connoisseurs admit her artistic talents to be of a very high order. She sang the cavatina in "Linda," as well as some brilliant variations of extraordinary difficulty in the "Carnival de Venice," and undoubtedly rendered both these arias with true artistic inspiration.

—Professor Andrew S. White, the new President of the munificently endowed Cornell University, is being complimentarily noticed in respectable quarters. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "This gentleman, as a prominent member of the faculty at the University of Michigan, has had much to do with the success of that university of that State, which Dr. Hedge pronounced last Summer to be the only Seminary which satisfies the idea of a great University. At Ann Arbor, however, Mr. White has not a resident Professor. While filling the duties belonging to his chair there, he was among the foremost of the leading citizens of New York in directing the efforts of that State through the rebellion. He was afterwards invited to assume the direction of the munificent fine art endowment given by the late Dr. Street to Yale College. As Chairman of the Committee of Organization of the Trustees of Cornell University, he presented at Ithaca the complete plan for the infant institution, and that plan the Trustees have now invited him to carry into execution. We believe the best hopes for the newfounded University are those which spring from his acceptance of the situation.

—The Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, whose death occurred recently near Trieste, was the only daughter of the late Leopold I., King of the Belgians, by his second marriage with Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe of Orleans, who was King of the French in the time between the Revolutions of July, 1830, and February, 1848. She was niece, therefore, of the sons and daughters of Louis Philippe, and first cousin to Queen Victoria, whose mother was King Leopold's sister. The Empress Carlotta was in her 27th year, having been born in June, 1840, and was married at the age of seventeen to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. At the time of their marriage they were considered as handsome a young couple as could be found at that day, in Europe. This union was not fruitful in which, under existing circumstances, is scarcely to be regretted—but is understood to have been singularly happy.

Deplorable Condition of Spain.

A late foreign letter, speaking of the condition of Spain, says: The state of this badly governed country is beginning to attract much attention in France. The Queen, who, it is well known, is entirely given up to religious bigotry, is now quite under the influence of her confessor, Father Claret, and of an intriguing and superstitious nun, Sister Patrocinio. Isabella refuses to listen to the counsels of those who wish well to their country. The sister of the Queen whose marriage with the Duke of Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, caused so much annoyance to England) has long been trying to persuade her sister to listen to the advice of the Moderate party, and the Spanish papers send us an account of an interview between Isabella and the Duchess of Montpensier which was just taken place. It was, however, had no beneficial results. The Infanta expressed herself with great frankness, and declared to the Queen that, by following a reactionary policy, and maintaining an attitude of open war with the Liberal party, her Majesty was departing from her mission; that she represents on the throne the Constitutional party, and cannot think of preserving her crown but by remaining faithful to all the principles of that system. The Duchess warmly insisted on the necessity of the Queen's making large concessions, and rallying round her the Liberal party, saying that if she did not do so, the day of ruin for the Spanish House of Bourbon was near at hand, and that in the disaster the Queen, the dynasty, and other members of the royal family would be obliged to leave the peninsula.

Her Majesty replied that the Duchess could not form an exact opinion of the situation of Spain; that she (the Queen) had adopted a policy which produced excellent results, and which was the only one to follow to save her crown, her dynasty, and the interests and rights of all her family; moreover, she was resolved in no way modify her policy in anything. The Duchess added: "The revolution has declared war to me. I on my side declare war to the revolution. We shall see which of the two will conquer. To abandon at this moment of the struggle the policy of resistance on which I have entered, and to make concessions, would be suicide, and I have before me the example of my cousin, the King of Naples, who, after having made compromises with the revolution, and granted all the concessions required of him, was nevertheless obliged to descend from his throne and go into exile. I am therefore resolved not to follow his example. I will resist, and I am firmly resolved to conquer or to die."

The above information has been given by the *Independence Belge*, published in Brussels.

The *Tempo*, another paper generally well informed, states that a war to the knife seems most decidedly to have commenced between the army and the population in unhappy Spain. The most stringent measures are being carried out by the army. Already many of the sergeants of artillery of the garrison, suspected of having anything to do with the Liberal party, have been sent to their homes by route indicating, in a rigorous manner, the stages and the time at which they are to arrive at their destination.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It takes three columns of a French journal to give "full particulars" of how a girl in Paris was miraculously cured of a mortal disease by having her eyes rubbed with a piece of the Pope's petticoats. Queer that these Parisians never before thought of the virtue there is in petticoats.

The New York dailies continue to move up town. The *Commercial Advertiser*, formerly at corner of William and Pine streets, is just settled at the corner of Barclay and Broadway.

The citizens of several wards in Cincinnati are holding public meetings to protest against certain city nuisances. They should have their filth spread uniformly, as in Pittsburgh, and then it would not be so perceptible.

The school teachers of Philadelphia are asking councils for an increase of salaries.

Complaints are made in the Boston papers about the corruptions of the city fathers. A job contract was recently made to erect a soldiers' monument on the Common for $100,000, since memorial on the Common for $100,000, since which it has been discovered that $60,000 more have been put into the specifications.

The Athenæum Club, of New York, are negotiating for a lot on the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, upon which they propose to erect an edifice that will surpass any club house in this country.

The New York *Herald* some time ago started a silly rumor that the walls of the Opera House now building on Fourteenth street, are insecure. We should suggest that if Maretzek will only advertise with the *Herald* the building will soon become secure enough.

There are thirty iron manufactories in Chicago, several of which are almost exclusively engaged in preparing railroad iron, and together do a business amounting to $2,000,000 per annum.

Incendiarism prevails to an alarming extent in different sections of the South, particularly in North Carolina and East Virginia.

The New Yorkers have sent out a collection of surgical instruments to the Paris Exhibition, with more especial reference to the Sanitary inventions and improvements made and used during the rebellion.

Members of the "conjugal relation" will please notice that the penalty in Paris, for selling one's wife, is eight years hard labor. Better put up with her.

The Montreal *Minerve* states that Surratt was discharged from the Bank du Peuple for eccentricities. He afterwards absconded from the Bureau of Public Education with several hundred pounds.

A Cincinnati journal says there is very little chance for convictions in the one hundred and odd liquor cases presented to the pending court here by the grand jury. About a third of a verdict was squeezed out of one of the juries; but there are clearly men in both who are determined not to agree to a verdict of guilty, whatever the evidence.

Leading Conservatives in the western Missouri counties have petitioned General Hancock to forcibly expel the the State militia quartered at Lexington by Governor Fletcher, and he has sent Major Kelly, chief of his staff to Lexington to investigate matters.

A smart fight recently took place between a couple of New York "tigers," named Ben. Wood and John Morrissey, by which the former won $134,000 of the latter.

The Unitarians, of Charleston, S. C., are in trouble. Some months ago they dismissed their pastor, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, from Boston, on the charge of being a Yankee. They have since made several "calls" in different directions, but as they won't have a Yankee, and Unitarian clergymen don't grow in the South, these poor Carolestonians are in a melancholy fix.

A Presbyterian clergyman, of Brooklyn, prints in the New York *Independent*, of last week, an estimate that there are 10,000 common prostitutes and 20,000 kept mistresses in New York City.

It is related of a son of Robert E. Lee that at a recent dinner party in Richmond, one of the guests proposed a toast, "The Fallen Flag." Col. Lee promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this toast is treason. We are paroled men. We can have but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other."

The death of a remarkable rabbi of the Jewish Church of Germany is announced. M. Frank was a native of Wilna, born in the year 1758, so that he had attained his 108th year. At that advanced period of life he was without any of the infirmities of old age; his hearing was perfect, he read without glasses, and took long walks up to the last week of his life.

THE Maine *Farmer* learns that there are large quantities of wool yet unsold in Franklin county, in that State. One man, who owns 1,000 sheep, has 1,000 pounds or more on hand. A few farmers have two years' clip unmarketed. A Fair store sheep, such as would command $1 two years ago, are now plenty at $2.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.

Perfumery Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Purses, Watch Stands, Jewel Cases, Toilet Sets, Fine Puff Boxes, Havana Cigars, Hand Mirrors, Glove Boxes, Ladies' Cabas, Cigar Cases, Cigar Stands, Pocketbooks, Watch Pins, Fine English Razors, Bohemia Ware, Fine Colognes, French Bracelets,

And a large variety of the finest French and English Perfumery Toilet Articles, Colognes and Toilet Soaps. Persons in search of suitable holiday presents will find our stock unusually large, and prices exceedingly low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 55 Market street, between Diamond and Fifth st.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS LA COMPOSITION, long been known that the Hair, by normal constitution, by accident, disease and deficient circulation, loses its vitality, turns gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has provided a complete antidote, and at the same time a healthful stimulant for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember this is the first article for the toilet that has ever been presented to the public. IT IS NOT A DYE. It will not stain the finest linen. It will in a few days, if used, relieve the scalp of dandruff and unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fevers. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. Where it will be required in every instance. As this preparation is commercially new in this country, the proprietor presents the testimonials of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English. Sold by all druggists in Pittsburgh. JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. M,T,W

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY—

C. C. Smith,

Of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for election to the Mayoralty subject to the action of the Union Republican Nominating Election.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

LARD OIL—

25 BARRELS

Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure, For sale low by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 261 Liberty street.

CHEESE—

50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,

Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 261 Liberty street.

300 Bags Choice and Roas'g Coffee,

160 Bbls A Sugar,
100 Bbls Granulated & Crushed Sugar,
100 Bbls Extra C Sugar,
206 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar,
25 Bbls Lager Beer Syrup,
75 Bbls Booth & Edgar Syrup,
50 Bbls Pennsylvania Syrup,
50 Kegs New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
200 Bags Jamaica Ginger,
200 do Lager do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Peel.

J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no13 20 Fifth street.

HOMEWOOD

LAKELET ICE.

The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for furnishing the FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered to the public in this vicinity, from the Homewood Lakelet, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accessible by the cars, or by the Greensburg Turnpike. The Lakelet covers twelve acres of clean meadow land, and is fed by two clear soft water springs. The ice is as pure as crystal, being free from all impurities or foreign substances. Capacity of Ice House 2,500 tons. Address

Rev. A. J. KIGH & CO.,
Homewood Lakelet Ice Company, Wilkinsburg
Post Office Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

TOOL CHESTS.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, with Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, ready for use. For sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.
NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.
PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

F. H. DONALDSON,

COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 492 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POST OFFICE BOX 2,081, CINCINNATI.

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

FOR SALE,

500 bush Oats,
1 car Chop Corn,
300 bbls Apples,
1 bbl Chestnuts,
300 bxs Cheese,
1 car White Middling,
1 car Chop Barley,
2 bbls Roll Butter,
1 bbl Eggs,
25 dozen Brooms.

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of Jacob Klee & Brother, No. 90 Wood street, on THURSDAY, January 10, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of Board.

ROBERT D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MINERS.—THE AMBER GOLD MINING COMPANY invites PROPOSALS FOR SINKING A SHAFT

In Greene county, Pennsylvania. The area of shaft is 18 feet, depth about 500 feet. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing 1,024 Washington avenue, Philadelphia.

J. J. ADAMS, President.

FOUND—

A SMALL POCKET-BOOK,

Containing a small sum of money, found on Liberty street, near Union Depot, Tuesday afternoon. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Call at Southwest corner THIRD and MARKET STREETS.

FOR RENT—

A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM,

On Second Floor front, with every convenience, suitable for two young men; about five minutes' walk from the Postoffice. Address W. M. Y., at COMMERCIAL OFFICE. W.F

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. III, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, fronting on Fourth street 30 feet, running through to Diamond alley 240 feet. Improvements thereon, a three story dwelling on Fourth street, a tenements in the rear of same. Possession given on 1st of April next. If not sold soon the property will be for rent. Inquire of R. C. G. SHOUP, Attorney-at-Law, No. 99 Fourth street.

THE CRISIS,

REV. A. M. MILLIKEN,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE on the above subject in the SECOND U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY, (Rev. J. R. Clark, D. D.,) on

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21st,

At 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Proceeds for benefit of THIRD WARD MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL.

Tickets for sale at the Book Stores, and at the door.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

New Books for the Holidays.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY, CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, &c.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,

In New and Elegant Styles.

THE CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.

Class-Books, Reward Cards and Sunday School Registers. Sermon Paper and French Stationery. Writing Desks, Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.

E. A. MATSON,

CHURCH BOOK STORE 196 SMITHFIELD ST.

W,S,M

THE

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,

For 1867.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

Frontispiece. "Three Wise Men of Gotham."
I. The Enchantment of Old Daniel.
II. An Entertainment in Paris. By Jacob Abbott. (Illustrated.)
III. A Nosegay Full. By B. F.
IV. The Midnight Coast. By Vieux Moustache. (Illustrated by Winslow Homer.)
V. Travelling in Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin.
VI. Little Nora. (Illustrated.)
VII. Stereoscopic Pictures.
VIII. PRINCE OF PEACE. A Christmas Carol. Words and Music by Casmonelia. Illuminated Border by Hows.
IX. Princess Limpsy; or, The Triumph of Love. By A. S. McFarland.
X. The Sweet Fall Dews of Bruges. With an illustration.
XI. The Song of the Rats.
XII. Frank Gordon. By F. R. Goulding.
XIII. Under the White Mice at Home. By Herrick.
XIV. The Neighbors. By Horace E. Scudder. Illustrated by H. L. Stephens.
XV. Puzzles for Young People.
XVI. The Window Seat. By the Editor.
XVII. Enigma, &c. (Illustrated.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy one year, $2 50
Three copies, $6 and one copies $10.
Ten copies, $20 and an extra copy gratis.
Twenty copies, $35, and an extra copy gratis.
Single copies, 25 cents each.
A sample copy sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

Publishers,

No. 459 BROOME ST., New York.

Clergymen and Teachers will be supplied with the Magazine at $2 per annum.

DIARIES—1867,

Portfolios, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Cashier's Pocket Books, Bills Receivable and Pass Books, Drafts, Checks, Receipts, Note, and Draft Books,

PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

PRINTER, BINDER AND STATIONER,

Corner WOOD and THIRD STREETS.

W,S

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE COLLARS,
DRESS GOODS,
FINE SILKS,
CHOICE POPLINS,
SHAWLS, SCARFS,
SUPERIOR GLOVES,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.

M,W,F

LAMPS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The finest assortment in the city, including

German Student's Lamps,
Bronze Lamps,
Gilt Lamps,
Bohemian Lamps,
Porcelain Lamps, &c.,

AT

WELDON & KELLY'S,

164 WOOD STREET, near Sixth.

The Daily Commercial

DECEMBER.

Old winter has come again! Alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He can do not a pin for a shivering back!
He's a jolly old chap to the white and the black!
For he comes from a cold "conatric."

A merry old fellow this winter is—
Instructive and full of glee—
He peeps in the key holes day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And marks all our doings from eve to day. [HUMANA.

Heavy Shoes for the Ladies.

Winter is coming, and we desire to say a word or two to our lady readers about clothing the feet.

When the celebrated physician Abernethy died, report said, that beside a will of some interest to his heirs, in a peculiary point of view, there was found among his effects a sealed envelope, said to contain the secret of his great success in the healing art, and also a rule of living, the following of which will insure longevity.

A large price was paid for the sealed envelope. It was found to contain only these words: "To insure continued health and a ripe old age, keep the head cool, the system open, and the feet warm."

Dry feet are warm feet, generally, if the system is healthy. To keep the system healthy, the circulation must be good. The circulation is not good without exercise—and exercise can only be really valuable when gotten up by walking. Riding in a carriage is not exercise at all; it is merely inhaling the air. This is very well as far as it goes, but the lungs are not in full play without the individual is walking. Horseback exercise is very good, and is an improvement on carriage riding, but it is not the kind of health creating play of the muscles nature demands. It is action—action of the entire body—and walking only will procure it. Now, the ladies of Europe—particularly those of England—understand this thing. They walk miles per day, and if any of our pale beauties desire to know how the English keep up their fine color, clear complexion and superb busts, we tell them that it is out door exercise—walking in the open air, filling the lungs with pure oxygen by rapid movement on a sharp October day, when the sun shines brightly, and the clear blue sky is above. This is the secret of the rich blood of the English woman, and their almost universally fine looks and matronly beauty at fifty, when at that age our American woman are pale, sallow and wrinkled.

To enjoy a walk, thick soles are needed. Stout well-fitting, calf skin high gaiters, neatly laced, will always "set off" a pretty foot, and improve a homely one. To guard that sensitive portion of the human frame (for the sole of the foot is keenly sensitive to the changes from heat to cold or dryness to dampness), the soles should be thick, and as well made as human ingenuity can do it. Then even in moist weather, or in a rain storm, the foot can be protected; that insured, all is well with the body.

Ladies, walk more; take long walks; get tired—no matter how tired—tired muscles, in any well woman eighteen to forty-eight only prove that they need to be used; flabby muscles prove that action is wanted, and such muscles also prove that the whole system lacks tone. They are like a violin with the keys loose; the strings are without vibration and the instrument is dead. Buy the best of calf skin half boots, ladies; exercise with them till you are well once a day, to go out, well clad, in all weather. Wear no rubbers, if you can avoid it. They are bad for the feet. If you need to paddle in the slush and soft snow of spring, put on rubbers, for the feet must be kept warm and dry, but use them as little as possible. Wear, when out of doors, solid soled shoes; take all the open air exercise you can by walking, and you will be, in your old age, as fine looking as you are now; and, moreover, the next generation will be as proud of you as the young fry of old England of their stately mothers. We have seen in Hyde Park, London, on a fair day, hundreds of grandmothers, fresh and really handsome; and scores of mothers with marriageable daughters which, had we been in the marrying line ourselves, we should hardly have known which to have popped the question to, so dazzling was the real beauty and youth of both. Our American ladies can possess these charms and carry them into the age of three score, if they will walk more in the open air, and inhale daily the healthgiving properties which can be obtained in wearing out a couple of pairs of tip top ten dollar gaiters per year. We hold that one ten-dollar pair of walking shoes will save twenty doctors' visits at five dollars each. Take your choice, ladies.

Habits of Great Students.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet, a dog which he had brought from Wartburgh, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood at the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the Pope. He worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate, took his guitar with him into the porch, and there executed some musical phantasy (for he was a skillful musician) where the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. The great gloomy man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there, and had he occasion to go out, on his return he went to bed again to continue his studies. In his latter years he dictated his writing to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt the faculty of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out-door duties for days, weeks and months together. But as soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again, he went back to his bed and his secretary was set to work forthwith.

Paschal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper. At his by moments, Fenelon wrote his Telemachus in the palace of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so throughly demonstrative should have issued from such a source, and be written by a priest, may seem surprising.

De Quincy first promulgated his notions of universal freedom of person and trade, and of throwing all open to the land—the germ, perhaps, of the French Revolution—in the boudoir of Madame de Pompadour.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light and inspiration from heaven. Pope never could compose well without declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus arousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

The life of Liebnitz was one of reading, writing, and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of the gout, he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed till after midnight. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat, where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg, which prevented his walking about, even had he wished to do so.

New and Cheap Process of Making Wrought Iron.

Mr. Chas. M. Dupuy has invented a process for reducing iron ore, which he says will save seventy five per cent. in fuel, almost the whole of the metal in the ore, and dispense with the skilled and exhausting labor of the reverberatory furnace. He first frees the ore as much as possible from earthy impurities by washing it when in a crushed state. He then places it along with pulverized charcoal in thin sheet iron canisters, in quantities sufficient, when reduced, to form a mass of iron of the usual weight of a puddle ball. An ordinary sand-bot tom iron heating furnace is brought up to a reducing heat, and with a thick cla ar fire the canister are introduced. The furnace is carefully maintained at a reducing heat in the usual manner by small additions to the fires from time to time as required, and by a careful exclusion of the atmosphere. Very little blast and a suppressed draft are used, so as to furnish a reducing heat without cutting the canister. The operation resembles very closely the process of annealing sheet iron. Soon after introduction the canister is annealed and toughened, assuming a polished appearance. It should be the aim to keep the heat in this condition until the metal is thoroughly reduced; should it be increased the canisters may be prematurely destroyed. Deoxidization commences immediately on the introduction of the ore as proved by the blazing of carbonic oxide from vents made for the purpose, and, by occasionally rolling and, at the proper time compressing the canister, it continues without intermission until reduction is completed. The heat should then be raised to weld or paste together the particles of iron, and them canister and contents being withdrawn are welded, in any of the ways puddle ball is usually treated. Very little manipulation is required in the furnace The whole operation need not last longer then from four to six hours. A few canisters may be tested at trifling expense at any rolling mill. It is believed that from three to five tons of iron may with equal facility be made in the same time in one furnace of suitable capacity. The extra expense is the cost of sheet iron, amounting from twelve to fifteen dollars a ton, and the cost of crushing the ore and charcoal, allowing for which there would still, he says, be a saving of thirty per cent. in the cost of the manufacture of iron.

CHARITY.—Charity, the most lovely of virtues, represents others as lovely as possible. It does not merely let us see an object as it is; it is a kind of sunshine which brightens what it lets us see; whereas illnature, passing over all the shining parts of man's character, dwells entirely on the dark side of it; as a painter of low rank shall throw those beauties into darkness and shade, which his eye cannot endure to behold, because his hand cannot reach them.

An Inopportune Inquiry.

A local paper published in the English coal districts, the Wakefield *Journal*, tells a striking story of a wedding in a village church in the neighborhood, which well illustrates the ignorance of the lower classes in Great Britain:—

"The bridegroom was a miner, and was evidently one of the most ignorant of his class, and his intended spouse was one in the same station of life. The ceremony proceeded uninterruptedly until the question was put, 'Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?' At this point the man turned round to the woman, and, to the intense horror of the officiating minister, coolly asked her, 'Wi ta clean mi boots?' The bride vouchsafed no answer to this interrogation, although repeated three times, each time with greater emphasis and force, before the clergyman recovered from his surprise, and ordered the 'fratching pair' out of the edifice. This was an eventuality as astounding and as unexpected to the bridegroom as his own conduct had been to the parson, but it had the effect of bringing him to his senses, and he piteously begged of the clerk to ask the minister to come back, promising most abjectly to go through the ceremony 'all reet.' 'He was nobbat an ignorant mon,' he said, 'and didn't naw he wor wrang. The feet wor he and his misels had had money a bumpus about boolt' cleanin' job, and he'd sworn he'd ne'er wed her if she didna promise to fettle 'em.' The clergyman was at last induced to return, and after reading the conclusion of the service on the sacredness of the ceremony they were about to go through, and the solumn character of the building in which they were, proceeded with the service, and the two were made one, the 'boolt' controversy being adjourned *sine die*. It is to be hoped that when resumed the 'boolt' itself will not be turned into a powerful auxiliary in the discussion."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ BOTH CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last Night but two of
Emily Thorne, the Queen of Song.
Last night but two of MR. SAM RYAN.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS will be presented the beautiful drama of
ARRAH-na-POGUE, OR THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Arrah-na-Pogue.....Miss. Emily Thorne.
Beamish, the Don.....Mr. Sam Ryan.
supported by the entire company.
Act 1—Glendalough by Moonlight. Ruins of St. Revens Abbey, and the Seven Churches. Act 2—The Devil's Glen, Act 3—The Secretary's House.
In rehearsal—THE WOODMAN'S STRIKE.
Friday—Benefit and positively last appearance of Miss EMILY THORNE.

REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.

The Destitute and Orphan Children of our Country's Defenders.

Grand CHARITABLE FAIR, AND Presentation Festival

In aid of the Home and School for the Destitute and Education of the Destitute Children. of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School, for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our officers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, by which we hope with us to see "The Home and School's enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Sykes, Grand, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Major General J. G. Fremont, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Robert Forster, 2d Vice President; Mrs. Wm. Worthington, Treasurer; Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Henry Wilson, Manager; Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1866.—The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the destitute children of our Soldiers and Sailors, joined in the City of New York, do most cheerfully co-operate with the ladies composing the Officers and Managers of that Institution as a subsidiary committee in their approaching "FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL."

Major-General Van Vliet, Major General Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier General John Cochrane, Brigadier General William Hall, Brigadier General Jacob C. Hawkins, Brevet Brigadier General James F. Hall, Judge Charles P. Daly, Chairman of Committee; Jno. H. White, G. P. S. Hoyt, J. H. Fuleston.

GRAND
Presentation Festival
WILL BE HELD AT
Cooper Institute, New York, Saturday Evening, Dec. 22d.
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq., at which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 in Presents

In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
400 000 Tickets at One Dollar each, and
200.000 Presents being one to Each Ticket Holders.

Among the Presents to be awarded are the following:

1 Present in United States Greenbacks, **$10 000**; 1 Splendid Country Residence (Cash), Westchester County, near New York city, **$12.000**; 1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y., **$5.000**; 1 House and Lot adjoining the above, **$3.000**; 1 Factory of New York, complete, **$2.500**; 1 Grand Piano (Steinway), **$1.000**; 1 Building Lot in the City of New York, **$1.500** each, **$1.500**; 1 Set of Diamonds (Ring Pin and Ear Rings), **$1.000**; 1 Paid up Policy of Life Insurance, for **$5.000**; 1 "Ellis's Patent Hot Water Apparatus for Heating Dwellings, $1.000; 1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant, **$250**; 15 Gents Gold Lever Watches, at **$200**, **$3.000**; 15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at **$125**, **$1.875**; 1 elegant first-premium "Empire" Sewing Machine, value **$150**; 20 Silver-plated Tea Setts, at **$75**, **$1.500**; **100** Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their warerooms, **616** Broadway, **$7.500**. The balance of the Presents to consist of a variety of articles both useful and ornamental.

Orders for tickets may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from **$1 to $25** in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Large amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following rates: 5 tickets to one address **$1 50**; 10 do. **$3**; 20 do **$5**; **50 do $12 50**; **100 do $25**; **250 do $62 50**; **500 do $125**; **1000 do $250**. Single tickets **$1** each.

THOMAS & CO. Managers for the Home and School, N. B. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—We take pleasure in acknowledging on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of **$500** made by the Empire Sewing Machine Co. of **516** Broadway, New York.

Editors are invited to make Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.

J. W. PITTOCK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Opposite Postoffice Pittsburgh, Pa.,

General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 1-w

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,

Will deliver two entirely new Readings,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, December 18th and 20th.

Reading TUESDAY EVENING, December 18, from MOLIERE, the great French Comic Dramatist,
CONCLUDING WITH
Le Medecin Malgre Sui; The Doctor in Spite of Himself.

Readings THURSDAY EVENING, December 20, from HENRY VTH, concluding with the highly humorous sketch of
The Pecksniff Family at Todgers.

Doors open at 7. Readings at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. No Reserved seats.

JAS. B. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. N. MILLER,
G. H. P. KAIFE, Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKETT
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city. Allegheny and Birmingham will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I went up five year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive one of the same. 1425-1y

IMPORTANT TO BRICK MAKERS.

30,000 BRICK IN TEN HOURS, WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
The Pittsburgh Brick Machine AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only **$1,500**, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory.) It is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard, and makes brick as fast you can run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of work is 10 brick in 55 to 60 a minute. We claim this to be the best BRICK MAKING Machine in use.

A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Glenwood, 4 miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Chemnitz Ferry. Machine, Machine Yard, Novelty and State Rights for sale.

For full information apply for circulars in person or by mail at the office. We are prepared to fill large contracts on short notice. Samples of the brick can be seen at 79 Fifth street, at the office.

Address the Head Office
SWORD'S PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Office,
359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. M. Kier, President, A. Ackley, Vice President; W. M. M'Cracken, Treasurer, S. A. Sheppard, Secretary.
Directors—S. M. Kier, A. Ackley, W. M. Brickel, John Aiken, W. M. Culp.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 19th, last appearance out three of the Inimitable Comedian,

Mr. J. H. HACKETT.

Who will render his famous characterization of SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's delightful Comedy of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
On Monday next Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will make her first appearance in this city.

GERMAN THEATER—
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1866, Benefit for MRS. PELISSIER.

The Grand Sensational Drama, in Six Acts,
Corn, the Planter's Daughter;
OR,
THE QUADROON.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Another Grand Carnival. The Great Serio-Comic Drama in two acts, called Dick Turpin and Tom King. Revival of the ever popular and beautiful Female Minstrel Scene, introducing the entire Company in a splendid Parlor Entertainment. The Circle of Grace, the corps d'Afrique and the entire Combination of Stars in a Monster Programme.

NORTH CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held by the Ladies, for the benefit of the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hodges), in the SALOON over Kinder Blair's Confectionery, 89 Federal street, Allegheny, to open THURSDAY EVENING, December 20th, and continue FRIDAY and SATURDAY. All the friends of Presbyterian Church extension in these cities, and especially the well wishers of this infant enterprise, are requested to aid this effort with their contributions and their patronage. T.W.TH

CHRISTIAN CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, in Allegheny City (Joseph King, Pastor), will open in
EXCELSIOR HALL,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS.,
ON
This, Tuesday, Evening, 18th,

A FINE FAIR AND FESTIVAL, which will continue during the week, and the proceeds will be devoted to the new Church Building now in process of erection on the corner of Beaver street and the North Common. Fancy Articles of every description. Children's Clothing, Suits, Tidies, Vases, Toys, Confectioneries, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns and Slippers, Oysters, Ice creams, Coffee, &c., will be offered for sale on reasonable terms.

An excellent DINNER will be served each day from **12** to **3** o'clock, to all applicants for a call. Also, SUPPER from **6** to **9** o'clock

Admission Tickets **25** cents. Season Tickets, **$1 00**. Dinner tickets to those having admission or season tickets, **25** cents. No others, **$1 00**.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance; also other Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, will be furnished.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES....P. W. H. LATSHAW....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pendock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings, COTTON YARNS. CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and ALLEGHENY WHEEL-HOUSE, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
oct7

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick, Twine, Batting,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. nov8-ym

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of Jean Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WORK GORE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.
December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN HALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,
And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—
We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. PILSON DALZELL and ROBERT M. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
JOHN EVANS, EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 8, 1866.

JOHN EVANS.....A. PILSON DALZELL.
J. R. CLOW.....ROBERT M. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ARSCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Arschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ARSCHLESMANN.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLAIM AGENT.
CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.
L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
118 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
no17 ym-eod

JAMES E. STRICKLER.....C. H. MORLEDGE.

Iron City SPICE MILLS,
FIFTH STREET EXTENSION.
Near Pennsylvania Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES, Mustard.
Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted,
Rye Flour.

Having recently purchased the IRON CITY SPICE MILLS, the undersigned will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES, MUSTARD, &c., for Wholesale and Retail Dealers, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public.

R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the Mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

On Marine and Inland Risks,	$902,770 64
On Fire Risks,	193,691 79
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865,	$742,462 43 276,964 47
	$1,019,426 90

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

On Marine and Inland Risks,	$554,189 78
On Fire Risks,	89,572 79
	$643,121 90
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.,	27,717 82
	$670,839 72

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses,	$326,319 66
Fire Losses,	92,397 81
Return Premiums,	60,529 79
Re-Insurances,	54,624 81
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.,	33,187 90
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c.,	16,570 10
Expenses,	14,070 12
	$578,170 28
	$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$160,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871.....	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	136,500 00
200,000	Uni ed States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes.....	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt).....	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	59,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan.....	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,600	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	5,040 00
15,600	300 shares Stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,000 60
7,150	143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	8,258 25
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,950 00
*20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property.....	195,900 00
$1,045,030	Par. Market value, $1,070,280 75	
	Cost, $1,032,552 00.	
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies: Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest and other debts due the Company.....	33,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, 5,173 shares, estimated value.....	2,830 00
	Cash in Bank.....	$31,102 26
	Cash in Drawer.....	447 34
		$1,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December next, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December next, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS of the Company, for the year **1862**, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st January next, and interest thereon to cease on that day.

The Certificate of Profits issued under **$25**. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue for less than five years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose,	Hilmore Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
Joseph H. Seal,	James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph Maxfield,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOS. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MIDDLETON, Agent,
95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
M.W.F

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the solvency of the Life Institutions are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give the fullest information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. EICHBAUM, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 110 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, 49 stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are experienced, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the confidence they have acquired as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M. Kelley,	Andrew Mellon,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Eichbaum,	John R. McCune,
Rees J. Thomas,	James P. Hanna,
Charles Clarke,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
William A. Evans,	Philip Reymer.

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2nd floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN H. AILMAN,	CARL L. ROGERS,
JOHN R. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. RISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. P. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAS. ARNOLD.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN H. AILMAN, Secretary.
WM. P. HARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Rivers and Western Rivers, Lakes and Seaboard and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures Steamboat and Cargo Risks by Rail.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKIN,	JAMES M. COOPER
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.
SAMUEL EVA,	JOHN'S. DILWORTH
JOSHUA RHODES,	GEORGE BINGHAM
RALSTAY PRESTON,	WM. A. HERRON.
S. M. KIER.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. BARR....HERMANN T. KNAKE....WM. L. BUETTLER

Barr, Knake & Buettler
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY PIANOS of New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

HOMINY.
10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
141 and 143 First street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON AND COMPANY,
54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
no2

BATES & BELL'S,
BATES & BELL'S.
GENERAL REDUCTION
OF
WINTER GOODS.

MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
VICTORIA CORDS,
SILK REPPS,
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS.

BATES & BELL,
BATES & BELL.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

IMMENSE BARGAINS.
OVERCOATS, AND Ready-Made Clothing
FOR THE MILLION.
Great Holiday Trade.
BUY IN TIME.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
Ready-Made Clothing Warehouse for Men and Youths.
Immense Winter Stock.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
M.W.F

JOSEPH HORNE & CO,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Have now in store a complete stock of
Henry Wool Undershirts,
Henry Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Delinquent Corporations.

The neglect of local insurance companies and agents for foreign insurance companies, as well as companies organized under the General Manufacturing Law, to comply with the laws requiring them to publish a statement of their affairs, is exciting general remark, and the public desire to know why the delinquents do not fulfil their obligations. In order that corporations that have been derelict in this important matter may know what is expected of them, we give below an abstract of a few laws in which they are each and severally interested:

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It shall be the duty of every agent of every such corporation or company as aforesaid, to publish annually a copy of the state sent forwarded to the Auditor General, within one month from the time the license is granted, at least three times a week for in space of two weeks in some one or more of such daily newspapers as he may think his said agency may be established.—Act of April 29, 1851, sec. 6. Purdon, page 549.

The above section applies to all insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of Pennsylvania, but the third section of the act of March, 1865, Purdon, page 1,326, exempts those which take out a license for the whole State from making publications, though in the county in which their principal office is situated. The annual statements, due on January 1, act of 5th April, 1860, Purdon, page 553) must be filed within one month after the first Monday of January, with the Auditor General, and a duplicate of the same act requires District Attorneys to specially enforce its provisions.

DOMESTIC INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECTION 13. "It shall be the duty of every company incorporated under the provisions of this act of April 2, 1836, Purdon, page 1,309, within thirty days after the first Monday in January in each year, at least three times a week for the space of three weeks, in a daily newspaper published in the county in which they do business, a statement, showing particularly, in tabular form, the amount of their capital subscribed and paid in; the amount, nature and actual value of their assets; the annual amount of their premiums, and the amount derived from interest or income during the said period—and the amount of their risks, insurance and annuities."

The eighteenth section of the same act forfeits the charter of any company violating the law in this or any other respect. The sixty-second section of the act of April 7, 1862, provides that the description of the assets, thus published, must mention "real estate, what kind and where; mortgages, whether first, second or otherwise; stock, what kind and a description of the same—designating, if bank stocks, what bank or banks; what amount, if any, is loaned upon other securities, together with the amount of cash upon hand."

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

The ninth section of the General Manufacturing Law of April 7, 1849, Purdon 692, provides that:

"Every such company shall publish for two successive weeks in the month of December, annually, in the newspapers hereby required to be published, two newspapers printed in the county where the operations of the company shall be carried on, a notice or statement showing the amount of its capital stock subscribed, the amount thereof paid in, and the amount of its debts, as they severally existed on the last day of November immediately preceding, which notice or statement shall be signed by the President, Treasurer and Secretary, under oath or affirmation."

DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED.

"Each of the banks, savings institutions, loan companies and insurance companies" and every corporation of the commonwealth "authorized to declare and make dividends," are required, by the first three sections of act of March 6, 1847, Purdon page 559, to publish annually for four weeks, "in one or more public newspapers having the largest circulation," a statement of all dividends of five dollars or more, and all deposits of ten dollars or more, which have remained unclaimed for three years or more. The first of these publications is directed to be made in December.

The Concert Last Evening.

Our earnest wish for the success of the concert to be given at City Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, was abundantly gratified, both as to the excellence, number and enthusiasm of the audience. Several members of the order officiated as ushers. The seating and distribution of programmes was quietly and promptly accomplished, and the whole arrangement admirable. Throughout, the applause was hearty, and the encores persistent. The opening Double Quartette, "The Happy One," from Mendelssohn, brought out Mrs. Shieb, Mrs. Smith, and Misses Reinhart, Laughlin and Benham, with Messrs. Wade, Aughenbaugh, Beck and Edwards. It was warmly applauded, and gave early assurance that the coming selections were to be enjoyable.

There was none of the usual stiffness or hesitancy of the amateur about Mr. Manning's "Premier Concerto," from De Beriot. His graceful bowing, especially noticeable, was a pleasant accessory to a full and spirited interpretation of the theme, which roused a lively enthusiasm, that could only be satisfied with a response to the encore. Miss Mary L. Laughlin's Barcarolle, "Tell Me, Gentle Maiden," also secured, as it deserved, a warm encore, which was kindly answered. Mr. Shieb's Saint Sheib's full, bold, clear voice and spirited style is admirably suited for such a selection as the Song—"Hear Ye Israel," from Mendelssohn's Elijah, and we fancied for the moment, that we heard the Prophet's mighty warning to a forgetful though favored people. Pauses from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a grand duett on two pianos by Misses De Hain and Meiler, displayed many of the brilliancy of touch and mechanical mastery of the famous Chickering pianos. In "Come o'er the sea," Recitative and Aria, Miss Lenie Reinhart showed, with the exception of a fluttering quality of tone in the upper notes which flawed the otherwise delightful organ. City Hall is just the place to hear with advantage Mr. Wm. Reinhart's rich heavy voice, and the Aria—"O'Doll is on," which was by Handel in it. The brave old song ballad "Banks of Allan Water," was also commended in the encore. We would scarcely advise that the public sorrow of the Arts, "If We Be Dejected," from the Messiah, be sung by Mr. Norman W. Smith, which although a favorite piece of his Musical, but the audience seemed to linger for such a theme only when the piece is completed in repetition. Le Temps Passe, a French song by Mr. Hart, introduced an imitative echo which was strikingly performed. A quartette, "The Storm," by Messrs. Wade, Houghton, Boyd and Edwards, concluded a concert which may with all exactness be called by the brilliant success. We understand that the sale of tickets has been entirely satisfactory as to number.

The current was under the direction of Mr. C. Miller, who, as well as the other gentlemen assisting, deserve the thanks of the general public and the especial thanks of the Sons of Temperance, whose were handsomely made by Worthy Patriarch Bailey just before the close of the concert.

A Juvenile Thief.

About seven o'clock last evening, a young lad entered Mr. Black's grocery, on Fifth avenue, Allegheny, and stated that he desired to purchase a pair of skates. An assortment was placed on the counter before him, and the attendant went to another part of the store, leaving him alone to make his selection. The lad, in looking over the skates noticed one pair which suited his fancy, but they were marked six dollars, and he had but fifty cents in his possession. He could not, however, see another pair that pleased him so well, and he again passed them up and re-examined them. He continued this to appropriate them grew upon him, and nothing that the attendants were engaged, he slipped the coveted skates under his jacket and started for the door; but before he reached the store one of the clerks fell upon the floor directly opposite to where Mr. Hunley was standing. The lad endeavored to make an exclamation, but was unable to do so, and was immediately arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. An information will be made against him this morning for stealing, unless the lad's friends succeed in settling the matter.

Boiler Explosion in Upper St. Clair.

On Thursday last the boiler in the woolen factory of Messrs. A. & D. Shaffer, at Bridgeville, in Upper St. Clair township exploded while in operation. The factory was an extensive frame structure, one end of it being three stories in height and the other two stories. The explosion was so terrific that two pieces of the boiler were carried a distance of two hundred yards, and the southwest end of the building (the two story part) literally torn down, scattering the fragments of the boiler and timber in every direction. Mr. A. Shafer, the senior partner of the firm, was stunned for a time by being struck on the head by a piece of wood, and one of the employes was knocked insensible by a piece of timber falling upon him. The loss of the firm by the explosion will amount to nearly three thousand dollars. Mr. Shafer was in the city yesterday and purchased a new boiler, and the factory will soon be again in operation.

Trial Lists.

The following list will be taken up in the Court of Common Pleas this morning:

No. 12, Bowsberger vs. Douglass.
No. 158 Bowsberger vs. Merryman.
No. 106, Norris vs. Gibson.
No. 150, Steele vs. Steele's Ex'rs.
No. 161, Parker vs. Sellers.
No. 169, Auerbach & Cowie vs. Germania Grocery Company.
No. 170, Willman vs. Willman.
No. 171, Wightman vs. Mecleland.
No. 173 Swisselman vs. German National Bank.
No. 174, Fitzpatrick vs. Maxwell.
No. 175, Maxwell vs. Fitzpatrick.
No. 176, King vs. Oliver et al.

The Indian Herb Doctor.

We can but urge the suffering and all suffering with any form of disease to hasten and consult the Indian Herb Doctor, of No. 194 Liberty street, whose name has so become as familiar as household words, and who will always be redeemed as one of the greatest philanthropists and benefactors of the present age. The doctor has, by his unremitting perseverance in combating and effectually curing thousands of cases of obstinate chronic complaints, established for himself a reputation which no counterfeit can efface nor opposition tarnish.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Insurance Company, held at the office, corner of Market and Water streets, on Monday, the following Board of Directors was elected: Wm. Eaghly, Canon Meason, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnston, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay, Preston, S. M. Kier, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, F. John S. Ailworth, George Hingston, W. 96 Mar. A. Rodgers. Captain James Atkinson has been appointed General Agent for the Company—an excellent selection. There is no better managed insurance Company in the city than the Citizens', and the names of the Directors given above is sufficient evidence of its solidity, as they are among our most influential and wealthy business men.

PITTSBURGH CAPITAL GOING TO PARKERSBURG.—The Parkersburg, West Virginia, *Times* makes the following announcement: "We have received information from a reliable source, that a number of practical mechanics, of Pittsburgh, have offered to raise thirty thousand dollars cash capital towards erecting iron works or more familiarly a rolling mill in Parkersburg, provided the people here will raise a corresponding amount and donate the the joint company the ground necessary for such an establishment. We appeal to our Capitalists to accept the proposition. The influx to our locality of the skilled labor which such an enterprise will bring with it, will be vastly more beneficial to the city than non-productive property which would be thus occupied."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest at the office of Alderman Taylor, last evening, on the body of James K. White, who was killed at the Coal Yards of F. C. Negley, on Liberty street, in the Fifth Ward, on Monday the 10th inst. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them. The inquest had been adjourned twice before for the purpose of securing the witnesses, but having failed to secure any, the jury returned the verdict as above stated.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—Yesterday afternoon a large quantity of snow which had accumulated upon the roof of the Diamond Market House, fell in a mass upon the street below, covering the pavement to the depth of several feet. The snow was removed by order of the Market Superintendent, and the street rendered passable.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Outrageous Assault to versailles Township—Man Struck with a Miner's Pick—Escape of the Perpetrator.

We are again called upon to record another of those murderous assaults, which have become so frequent hereabouts of late. On the road on Monday afternoon, Mr. James Stewart, one of the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., accompanied by Lloyd Jamison and William Dodds, left this city in a sleigh for the purpose of enjoying a ride in the country. They proceeded along the Greensburg Turnpike, passed through Turtle Creek Village, and stopped at the tavern of George Weiss, three miles beyond, in Versailles township, arriving there in the evening. While in the tavern a coal miner by the name of John Gwin, who had been drinking very freely, and who had been engaged in a fight a few moments previous, commenced acting in a very boisterous and disorderly manner, and accused some person of having stolen a dog from him. Mr. Dodds, in a peaceable manner, requested Gwin not to make so much noise, when the latter became very angry and used some very vile epithets to Mr. Dodds. The latter, however, took no further notice of him, and continued conversation with his friends. Gwin, in the meantime, sent a boy over to the blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the road, to procure a coal miner's pick, which he had left there to be sharpened. The boy brought the pick over to the tavern, and Gwin, unnoticed by Dobbs, made an attack on the latter with the weapon, and before he could be prevented struck the unfortunate man on the left side, the blade penetrating to the depth of six or eight inches, and inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. The pick entered between the sixth and seventh ribs, passing in an upward direction through the left lung and the left lung, and rupturing the pericardium. Gwin, when he committed the assault, deliberately seized the pick with both hands, and struck Mr. Dodds, apparently with all his force.

Mr. Dodds was picked up, taken into one of the rooms of the tavern, and was afterwards removed to his residence near Brinton's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about three miles distant. Doctors Schooley and Gore of Braddock's Fields, were summoned, who did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man. Dr. W. E. Hamilton, of this city, was also sent for, and arrived there about midnight. Dodds was at first considered not in a dangerous condition, but he soon became very rapidly worse, being unable to speak, and it is feared by his physicians that he cannot survive.

After inflicting the blow, Gwin fled from the tavern and had not, at last accounts, been arrested, for the reason that no officers could be obtained. He was a Welshman by birth, and resided in the vicinity of Turtle Creek, having removed there from Two Mile Run ago from Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Dodds, the wounded man, is about thirty-six years of age, and was but recently married. He formed coal for the firm of Dickson, Stewart & Co., but intended to move near by where he resided. He is spoken of by all who know him as being an upright and sober young man.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of John Mundy, indicted for the larceny of bedding from Wm. Smith, returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of one year and six months.

Fanny Splain, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, failing to appear for trial, her bail was declared forfeited and her bondsman, John Andrews was required to pay five hundred dollar, the amount of her bond.

Joseph Speckman was found guilty of illegal liquor selling, and sentenced to pay five dollars and costs and a similar offense.

Wm. Morgan, a proprietor of a saloon in the Fifth ward, was tried on a charge of committing an indecent assault upon the person of Mary Williams, a domestic employed at his establishment. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

John Dongan was next arraigned on an indictment for incestuous adultery, with his stepdaughter, Margaret Mitchell, daughter of his wife by a former marriage. The defendant decided near Courtney's Station, and the girl lived with him. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the 31st of October last, and at divers other times. The girl is the one on whom Michael Sullivan was charged with a similar committed an outrage, and for which he was tried last week. The jury failed to agree and were discharged. The indictment against Dongan was found on an information lodged by Patrick Brown. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The jury in the case of Joseph S. Hope vs. W. S. Acton, being an action to recover the value of a mare, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

The next case taken up was that of Elizabeth Smith vs. Little Schuylkill Navigation Company. The plaintiff in this case is about nine years of age, and the suit is brought in her name by Andrew Cunningham, as next friend, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff by being run over by a train on the road named. It appears from the declaration of the plaintiff that on the second day of May last, the child was playing on the public track, her parents' dwelling being near by, and while thus engaged, she was run over by a train of coal cars, and her right foot and ankle so badly crushed and lacerated as to render amputation necessary, thereby leaving her crippled for life. The injuries are said to have resulted from carelessness on the part of the employees of the company, and the suit is brought to recover damages therefor, the amount being laid at seventy thousand dollars. After the case was opened to the attention of the court for some time, the jury was withdrawn and a non-suit entered.

Frank Fuller vs. The School District of the Borough of Lowpernesville. The plaintiff, who was a resident of Lowpernesville, had served a term in the army, had been crippled in the service, and brought suit to recover $500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him on the 1st of March, 1865. The counsel for the defendants admitted the injuries complained of, but in the charge of the Court that he could not recover. A special verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, no question of law reserved.

In Error Court.—Before Judge Williams.

The case of Reed vs. Blackburn, which occupied the attention of the Court for the greater part of the day, was submitted to the jury at eleven o'clock last evening, and after a short time spent in deliberation, a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant.

The case of John Little vs. Manus O'Donnell was next taken up. This is an action to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract in failing into execution for a vessel, the property of defendant. The plaintiff alleges that on the night of the 26th of May last work was stopped on the vessel at the instance of the defendant, and that the injuries sustained resulted from the non-completion of the vessel. The defendant denied all the thousand dollars. Jury out.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH FAIR.—The fair and festival of the Christian Church opened last night in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny. The hall was crowded with visitors giving an earnest of success scarcely anticipated. Excellent taste has been displayed in the decoration of the hall and the endless list of goods offered for sale, of which the variety and quality is good, but almost endless variety. The fair will be continued day and night during the week. Daily at twelve o'clock an elegant dinner will be served, and supper at six. During the evening oysters, ice cream, and other delicacies will be provided.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—David Barry was before Alderman Butler, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday, charged with forgery on oath of Sarah Winaker. The prosecutrix keeps a boarding house on Clay Alley, in the Sixth Ward, and alleges that Barry obtained board from her on a security bond alleged to have been signed by the Rev. Father Hickey, of the Catholic Church, in the sum of $100, which is alleged to have been forged. Barry denies that he forged the paper, but stated that he induced another man to do so. The Alderman committed him to jail for trial, in default of one thousand dollars bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Taylor, a resident of Jeffstown, was run over on Monday by a locomotive belonging to the Cambria Iron Works, and injured so severely that death ensued in a short time afterwards. The deceased was engaged at the iron works, and was cleaning the snow from the railroad track when the accident occurred.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Aloise Kimpf was attested yesterday by officer Treiss on a process issued by the Court, for illegal liquor selling, and lodged in the county jail.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Catharine Leason yesterday appeared and lodged an information before this Alderman, charging one Thomas Fannin with trover and conversion. The parties occupy the same house in the Fifth ward, and the prosecutrix alleges that Fangin converted to his own use a number of articles belonging to her, consisting of a set of chairs, a quantity of bedding, some wearing apparel, &c. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the defendant.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—James Rice made complaint before Alderman E. S. Morrow yesterday, against two men named William Paten and Oliver Brown, charging them with having in stealing a reaper belonging to him. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants, who live in the Eighth ward.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT FOR A LADY.—Now that everybody is investing more or less spare cash in the way of making their friends happy, we have a word of advice to people of sense, to wit: That the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at No. 27 Fifth street, is the most appropriate and valuable gift to a lady that could be made. We defy any lady in the land to name a present as it is universally admitted to be superior to any other in use. Their orders for this purpose have already been unusually numerous.

A Word to the Christian Public.

The Lay Missionary of the City Missionary Board tells me that he meets a great many cases of destitution. This was to be expected, and provide for in such a season as this. Will the benevolent please send to the Church Rooms, No. 120 Smithfield street, any clothing as they can spare, and direct to Mr. John H. Morris, Lay Missionary. He will distribute it carefully. Any money sent to Mr. H. J. Lynch, Treasurer of the Missionary Board, No. 96 Market street, will be carefully used by the Lay Missionary. Help of every sort is needed at once, and none who are destitute are denied a share of the bounties entrusted to us. I beg that you will not allow the inclemency of the season to hinder your contributions. It is further alleged that the destitution is the result of any particular distress, but of a general state of danger and that the injuries sustained resulted from the non-completion of the vessel. The defendant denied all the thousand dollars. Jury out.

J. B. KERFOOT, Bishop.

The Reasons Why

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should have a place in every home.

BECAUSE by invigorating the constitution and the frame they *avert sickness*.

BECAUSE (especially) their use prevents the atmospheric poison which produces *epidemics* from taking effect upon the system.

BECAUSE they cure *indigestion*, and impart unwonted vigor to the *stomach*.

BECAUSE they are the best *appetizing medicine* at present known.

BECAUSE they are the only preparation upon which persons of a *bilious habit* can safely rely to *keep the bowels in good order*.

BECAUSE they cure and *regulate* the bowels, and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing undue relaxation.

BECAUSE they *strengthen the nerves*, clear the brain, and cheer the animal spirits.

BECAUSE in case of an attack of spasms or bilious colic they are the best thing that can be administered on the instant.

BECAUSE they combine the three properties of a tonic, an alterative and a nervine in their utmost purity and perfection.

BECAUSE they are a specific against Ague and Fever and all intermittents, and with all their potency as a preservative and a remedy, are as harmless as water *from the moonshine spring!*

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
ted

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Offices, Board of Trade Rooms, and cor. Irwin Street and Duquesne Way.

This Independent Line of Telegraph is now open for the transmission of Messages to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other Eastern towns and cities; also to all points on the Monongahela river. by Morgantown. The patronage of the public is solicited, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to customers.

GEORGE H. THURSTON,
PRE-IDENT.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, December 18, 1866.

The advance in the leading names of the Railway list at the New York Board as indicated by the noon quotations, received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms to-day, almost reestablishes the rates that ruled before the grand break down a few weeks ago. Later dispatches show a further rise, and the market is buoyant. The following list gives the prices at the forenoon board:

Gold	138
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107½
" 5-20's, 1862	105½
" 5-20's, 1865	105½
" " new issues	105½
" 1st series 7-30's	106
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	90½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¼
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	102½
Erie	93
W. U. Telegraph Co.	49
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Chicago and Northwestern	54½
Chicago and Nor hwestern, preferred	76
Gregory	45
Quartz Hill	4½
Rowe	93
Cordon	93
Sye	11
Scuith & Parmalee	74

The following sale of stocks took place last evening at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer: Bank of Pittsburgh..... 86 75
Citizens' National Bank..... 90 00
Birmingham Gas Company..... 39 25
Columbia Oil Company..... 12 00

There are at present outstanding no less than nine different issues of Government securities, so varied in name, rate of interest, and the time at which they mature, that even the largest dealers are puzzled at times to state them intelligently. It is certainly a great inconvenience as well as embarrassment that the national indebtedness should exist in so many shapes, but they were created under the law of necessity, and must be borne unless Congress should adopt the project for funding the entire debt, which, at the last session, was agitated to a considerable extent. It is needless now to rerent the great and numerous advantages resulting from funding the debt into one shape and paying a uniform rate of interest. It may be remarked that the Government will exchange free of cost any coupon bonds for registered ones at the option of the holder, and seven-thirties into five-twenties progressed so rapidly that before a long time, it is reasonable to suppose, a most desirable condition of affairs will be consummated, and the different issues of securities be

Sixes of '81, dated in 1861, and payable 20 years from January 1st and July 1st of that year; interest payable in gold. Principal due 1881. Interest on them 6 per cent., in gold, payable January 1st and July 1st.

5-20's 20s, called old because they were the first of the popular bonds issued, and designated 5-20's because payable in twenty years, but redeemable after May 1st, 1862. Redeemable after May 1st, 1867, payable May 1st, 1887. Interest at 6 per cent. in gold, payable May 1st and November 1st. The coupon bonds of this issue commanded a premium of 1½ per cent. over the registered ones, because they were just the only kind that are available for sale in the English and German markets.

Five-twenties of 1864, dated May 1st, 1864, redeemable after Nov. 1st, 1869, payable Nov. 1st, 1884. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable May 1st and Nov. 1st.

Five-twenties of 1865, Nov. issue. These bonds bear date Nov. 1st, 1865, are redeemable after Nov. 1st, 1870, payable Nov. 1st, 1885. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable May and Nov. 1st.

Five-twenties of 1865, May issue. These bonds are issued in exchange for 7-30s converted, and bear date May 1st, 1865, are redeemable after May 1st, 1870, payable July 1st, 1885. Interest 6 per cent. in gold, payable January 1st and July 1st.

Ten-forties. These bonds, bearing the same number of years for which they are issued, have been displayed more than any other issue of forty years from March 1, 1864. Interest at five per cent. in gold, payable on the 30th and 1,000 coupon bonds, and on all the registered, March 1st and September 1st; and on the 100s and 500 coupons, yearly on March 1st.

Seven-thirties, or 7-30 treasury notes, dated August 15, 1864, payable three years from date, or on exchange at the option of Secretary of Treasury 3 years 10 months, bearing the same features as the one hundred dollar 5-20 bonds, August 15, 1867, interest on these treasury notes is at the rate of 7 3-10 percent per annum, in currency, being equivalent to nearly $10 gold, August 15, 1867, and February 15th.

Seven-thirties, series F 340 notes.—Same as the first excepting they date June 15, 1865, and interest payable June 15and December 15. Convertible, after June 15, 1868, either into 6 per cent. gold at the option of the holder.

Seven-thirties, series G.—Same as the first two, except that the Government reserves the right to pay the interest at any time at six per cent. in gold, after June 15, 1868, and principal three years from their date, viz: June 15, 1868, 1869, 1870.

All the gold bearing bonds are issued either in coupon or registered.

All coupon bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000; registered the same, with $5,000 and $10,000.

Five-twenties are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, all with coupons attached.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 18, 1866.

There was an appearance of more animation to-day on the leading general and produce, and on the staple articles. The heavy snow which has fallen has made good sleighing and sleds with country produce are coming in in large numbers, and from a great distance. These are hailed with pleasure, large quantities of merchandise, so that trade is some thing like old times and flour has increased considerably, and prices are strongly buoyant, although there is no change in advance of 25c per barrel over last week's prices. Our merchants are generally wearing a more hopeful look for a revival of trade soon after the holidays.

The sales of bacon in Louisville at the leading ware houses, during the current tobacco year, from November 1st, aggregate, including reviews, 2,511 hhds. The market says the *Democrat*, during the past week, has been sluggish and slight quotable change. Ings have been sluggish and prices have been slack on trashy grade, while the better quality of logs have been steady; medium and bright qualities have been steady and we continue our quotations:

	Light.	Heavy
Logs	$6 00a 3 50	$6 00a 8 00
Common leaf	5 00a 7 00	6 00a 8 00
Medium do	6 00a 8 00	7 00a 9 00
Good do	12 00a14 00	12 00a16 00
Selections	16 00a17 00	16 00a18 00

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cutting, at	$10 00a15 00
Medium cutting, at	15 00a22 00
Good cutting, at	25 00a30 00
Fine and choice at	35 00a42 00

The grain trade of Milwaukee for 1866 is reviewed at length, in a circular, by Geo. J. Howe & Co., dated December 15th, from which we take the following:

The movements of flour and grain from January 1st to December 12th, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Wheat bushels	12,381,014	11,875,330
Flour "	761,176	178,000
Oats "	1,774,825	1,231,116
Barley "	2,000	2,000
Corn "	412,978	404,500

The amount of wheat ground by the city mills was 1,640,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels in 1865. In store, January 1, 1866, 80,220 bushels.

The unusually favorable weather during the fall months were less numerous than early in the season, but the demand for shipment and the city trade was quite active, and scarcely slacked at any time from harvest to the close of navigation.

Wheat crop in this quarter this year was apparently in a most favorable condition up to the second week in August, and promised to be heavier than ever before, and of very superior quality. The high expectations of a crop of more than usual magnitude were, however, somewhat disappointed by the disastrous storm that occurred about the time harvesting began. This storm was soon followed by alarmingly extensive reports of rust, and the scum on the field, instead of being twenty to thirty inches in height, as was generally believed, did not in many cases exceed an average of 12 inches. The rains caused the wheat to rot in the field and stack, and it is believed that about 20 per cent. of the crop was rendered unsound. On threshing it was found that the weight per heat of oily had shriveled the berries badly. In consequence of the unsound growth of the wheat the market has been heavy enough to inspect as No. 1, this in great contrast to last year, the proportion of No. 1 in the entire crop then being as high as about three-quarters. This year the proportion of No. 2 has been fully 50 per cent. For the purpose of sending more carefully the sprouted and damaged wheat from the sound, a large wheat was established and called No. 3 spring, and of this quality the proportion thus far has been about one-quarter.

The stock at no time during the season has been above or below the average of the corresponding years. The stock in store at date is reported at 318,000 bushels. The receipts are now only averaging about 7,000 bushels per day, and as the requirements of our city mills, when running full time, are about 12,000 bushels daily, the accumulation is not likely to be very rapid—especially in the demand for shipment keeps up to its present figure—unless the arrivals increase materially. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the probable quantity still to come forward. The general impression, however, is that there is much less in this section than is held by the trade.

At Louisville, during the past week, the number of hogs killed foot up 33,000 and for the season 71,965 head. The number in pens on Saturday were 15,000 head. During the week says the *Democrat*, the market has been active, with liberal receipts, and all the pork houses have been running full time; sales have materially increased, and we close with an upward tendency. Mess clothing as they can spare, directed to Mr. John H. Morris, Lay Missionary. He will distribute it carefully. Any money sent to Mr. H. J. Lynch, Treasurer of the Missionary Board, No. 96 Market street, will be carefully used by the Lay Missionary. Help of every sort is needed at once, and none who are destitute are denied a share of the bounties entrusted to us. I beg that you will not allow the inclemency of the season to hinder your contributions. It is further alleged that the destitution is the result of any particular distress, but of a general state of danger and that the injuries sustained resulted from the non-completion of the vessel. The defendant denied all the thousand dollars. Jury out.

J. B. KERFOOT, Bishop.

The Reasons Why

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should have a place in every home.

BECAUSE by invigorating the constitution and the frame they *avert sickness*.

BECAUSE (especially) their use prevents the atmospheric poison which produces *epidemics* from taking effect upon the system.

BECAUSE they cure *indigestion*, and impart unwonted vigor to the *stomach*.

BECAUSE they are the best *appetizing medicine* at present known.

BECAUSE they are the only preparation upon which persons of a *bilious habit* can safely rely to *keep the bowels in good order*.

BECAUSE they cure and *regulate* the bowels, and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing undue relaxation.

BECAUSE they *strengthen the nerves*, clear the brain, and cheer the animal spirits.

BECAUSE in case of an attack of spasms or bilious colic they are the best thing that can be administered on the instant.

BECAUSE they combine the three properties of a tonic, an alterative and a nervine in their utmost purity and perfection.

BECAUSE they are a specific against Ague and Fever and all intermittents, and with all their potency as a preservative and a remedy, are as harmless as water *from the moonshine spring!*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 18, 1866.

Merchants and bankers report business very dull. Money active and firm. Eastern exchange firm.

FLOUR—Less active at $10@10 85 for good spring extra.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady; sales No. 1 at $2 10@2 11; No. 2 at $1 87½@1 92.

CORN—Dull and almost nominal; sales No. 1 at 80@80½c, and No. 2 at 77@78c.

OATS—Less active and 1c lower; sales No. 1 at 48@49c, and 44@46c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at $2 27, free.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet without essential change. There is a moderate demand for mess pork at $18 00, but packers seem indisposed to sell at less than $18 25. Lard rather firmer at 11½@11¾c for prime. Sweet pickled hams firm.

DRESSED AND SLAUGHTERED HOGS—9@10½c.

GREEN MEATS—Inactive and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmly active, but prices declined 25@50c. Choice heavy lots sold at from $8 90@9 00. The market closes at about $8 50@8 75 for the general run of averages.

LIVE HOGS—Are in larger supply, and have declined 25@50c since yesterday, closing at from $7 25@8 00 for common to choice lots.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 137½.

NEW YORK, December 18—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money on call is freely met on stock collaterals and Governments at 6 per cent. The supply of this point is steadily increasing, and the market is daily growing easier. Prime discounts range from 6½ to 7 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Was weaker at the close, and fell off to 137½. The rise in American securities in London has a depressing effect on the premiums. Loans were generally made flat.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were in better demand this afternoon, and there was a fair business done. The following are the closing prices: 6s of 1881, coupon, 107½; 10-40s, coupon, 97½@98; 5-20 coupons of 1862, 105½; 5-20 coupons of 1864, 104½; 5-20 coupons of 1865, 104½; 5-20 coupons of 1865, new, 104½; 7-30s, 1st series, 106; 7-30s, 2d and 3d series, 105½; 7-30s, 3d series, 105½; compound interest notes, June, 1865, 19.08; compound interest notes, August, 1865, 16.98; compound interest notes, October, 1865, 14.80; compound interest notes, December, 1865, 12.62; compound interest notes, May, 1866, 9.46; compound interest notes, July, 1866, 7.28; compound interest notes, September, 1866, 5.10; compound interest notes, October, 1866, 3.92; compound interest notes, November, 1866, 2.74; compound interest notes, December, 1866, 1.56; compound interest notes, January, 1867, 0.38.

THE RAILROAD MARKET.

Was generally steady, with a sharp rise on Toledo, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Michigan Southern. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago sold at 102½, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¼; Michigan Southern, 90½; Illinois Central, 118; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 85½; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Chicago and Northwestern, 54½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 76; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 18.—Cotton market lighter; sales 1,000 bales; low middlings 28c; middlings 32c. Receipts four days 16,548 bales, against 19,502 bales last week. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses active; inferior 60c prime to choice 75c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal firm; sales 40 bbls at 6 50@7 00. Oats firm at 53c. Hay dull; sales 200 bales Prairie at $25. Bacon dull; shoulders, 12½c; sides, 15½c. Lard quiet; sales 200 bbls at 15½c. Whisky at $2 40. Coffee firm. Sterling 60 days, 54. Freight, cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. To Havre, ½c. New York Exchange ½@¾ discount.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Sales 39 hhds tobacco, at 4@12c. Ashes, at 4½c. Flour dull and heavy; sales 200 barrels good old mary to low middlings at 25a 25½c. Prime white wheat $2 25@2 30. Prime yellow wheat $2 20@2 25. Corn, 80@85c. Oats, 50@55c. Rye, 1 50@1 60. Barley, 1 60@1 70. Timothy seed, $3 50@3 75. Flaxseed, $2 50@2 60. New pork, $18 00@18 50. Bacon—No demand. Lard, 15½@16c. Shoulders, 12½c. Sugars firm. Coffee, 23@25c. Molasses, 65@70c. Whisky, free, $2 25@2 28 and unsettled. Plantation sugars, 15@16c. Hay $27.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Flour firmer at $9 50@10 00. Whisky in limited demand and firmer at 29½c. Mess pork dull and unchanged. Lard active and firmer at 15½@15¾c for prime leaf. Bacon dull at 12½c for shoulders, 15½c for sides, and 16½c for clear sides. Hogs in good demand; sales 600 head at $7 50@7 75 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn opened heavy, and closed 1c lower at 81@82c per bushel. Oats dull at 54@55c. Petroleum quiet, at 32½c for crude, and 35½@36c for refined in bond. Pork steady, old closing at $18 25@18 50. Lard active. Prime steam, 15½c. Bacon dull. Dressed hogs lower at 8½@9c. Lard firmer, at 12½c for old and new.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Flour firmer at $9 50@10. Whisky in limited demand and firmer at 29½c. Mess pork dull and unchanged. Lard active and firmer at 15½@15¾c for prime leaf. Bacon dull at 12½c for shoul